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ROYAL COMMISSION

ON

PILOTAGE

HEARINGS

HELD AT

TORONTO ONTARIO

VOLUME No.:

120 - 122

DATE:

20 March, 1964

OFFICIAL REPORTERS

ANGUS, STONEHOUSE & CO. LTD.
BOARD OF TRADE BLDG.
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TORONTO

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ROYAL COMMISSION ON MARINE PILOTAGE

Proceedings of the hearing held in the Toronto Board of Education Building, 263 McCaul Street, Toronto, Ontario, on Friday, the 20th day of March, 1964.

COMMISSION:

The Honourable Mr. Justice Bernier Chairman

Mr. Robert K. Smith Member

Mr. Harold A. Renwick Member

Mr. Gilbert Nadeau Secretary

COMMISSION COUNSEL:

Mr. Colin Mason

Mr. Maurice Jacques

PRESENT:

Mr. J. Brisset, Q.C. for the Shipping Federation of Canada

Mr. Marc Lalonde for the Federation of St.

Lawrence River Pilots;
Corporation of the Lower St.

Lawrence Pilots; Corporation
of Montreal Harbour Pilots;
Corporation of the Mid-St.

Lawrence Pilots; Corporation
of the St. Lawrence River and
Seaway Pilots; Corporation
of the Upper St. Lawrence

Pilots

for the Dominion Marine Association

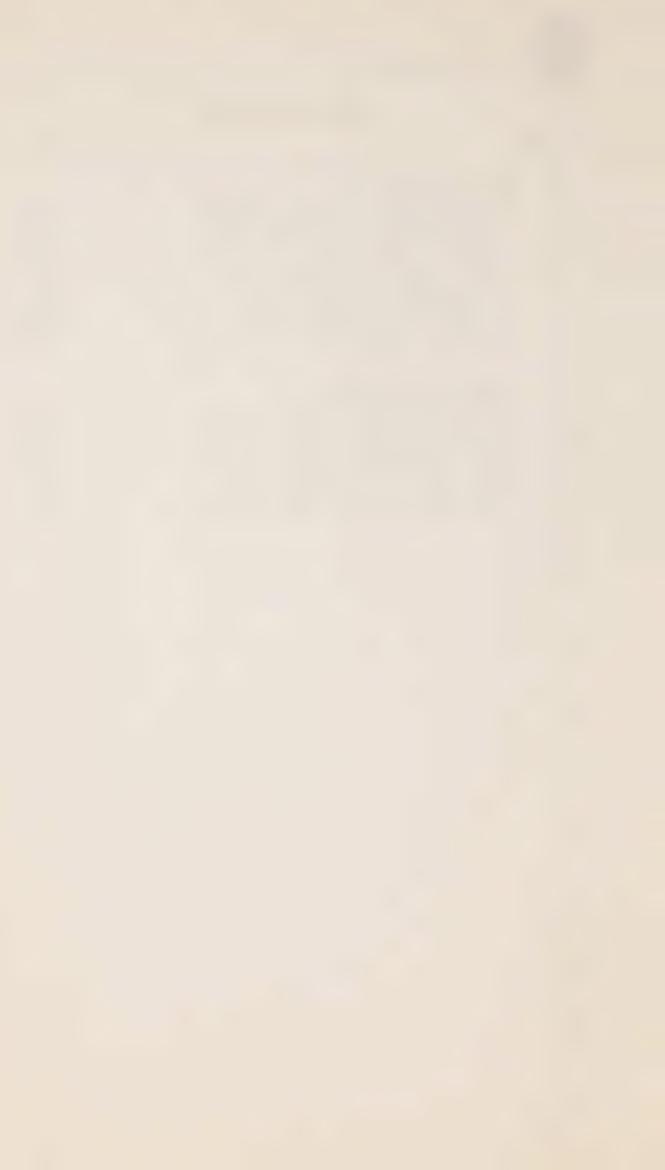


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263 McCaul Street, Toronto, Ontario, March 20th, 1964.

--- UPON RESUMING AT 10:00 A.M.:

JAMES DWIGHT BELL, sworn

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. JACQUES:

Q Would you state your full name and age, please?

A James Dwight Bell, 32.

Q Your occupation?

A Lake pilot.

Q How long have you been a lake pilot?

A Two years.

Q Do you hold a license as a lake

pilot?

A I have a registration certificate.

Q When was it granted?

A I will have to look at it.

THE CHAIRMAN: It is a certificate

from the Department of Transport?

THE WITNESS: Yes. June, the year

before last.

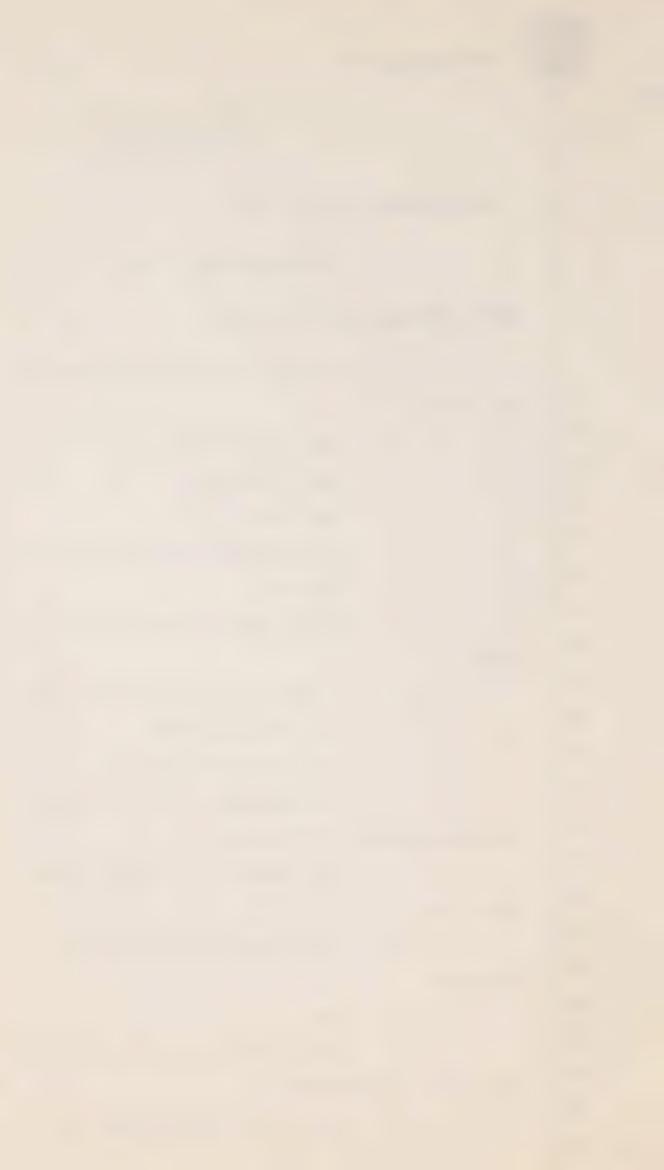
Q And issued by the Department of

Transport?

A Yes.

Q Did you have to pass any exams to obtain this registration?

A Well, I had already passed an





examination	for	the	river	and	Distri	ct	1.
-------------	-----	-----	-------	-----	--------	----	----

Q When?

A 1959.

Q Were you granted a registration or license in 1959?

A No.

Q You were not? When did you apply and to whom did you apply to become a lake pilot?

A I didn't apply to anybody. They decided that they wanted to put some men on the lake, so I was on the list to become a river pilot, so they put me on the lake.

Q They put you on the lake?

A I am an apprentice for District 1.

THE CHAIRMAN: I have here the certificate. It is a Great Lakes Pilot registration certificate with the name of the bearer. Department of Transport, Canada. Great Lakes Pilot Registration Certificate on the other side, and with limitation to Lake Ontario only, and also particulars as to height, age and description of the bearer.

BY MR. JACQUES: Q In 1959 when you passed the exam to become a District 1 pilot, before whom did you appear?

A Committee of St. Lawrence River Pilots.

Q Before a Committee of St. Lawrence
River Pilots?

A Yes, and Captain Jones from the
Department of Transport, and Captain Leslie was there



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too.

Q I beg your pardon?

A Captain Leslie from Montreal was there too.

Q How did you apply to sit for this exam?

A I made an application to the

Department of Transport to become a river pilot, St.

Lawrence River Pilot between Kingston and Montreal.

Q How had you found out that they required men, or what led you to make an application?

A Well, I just wanted to become a pilot. I thought there was more future in that than sailing on the lake.

Q Was that after a newspaper advertisement?

A No, none whatever.

Q You just knew about that and you made an application?

A I didn't know about anything. I just made an application.

Q But you knew about the pilotage system?

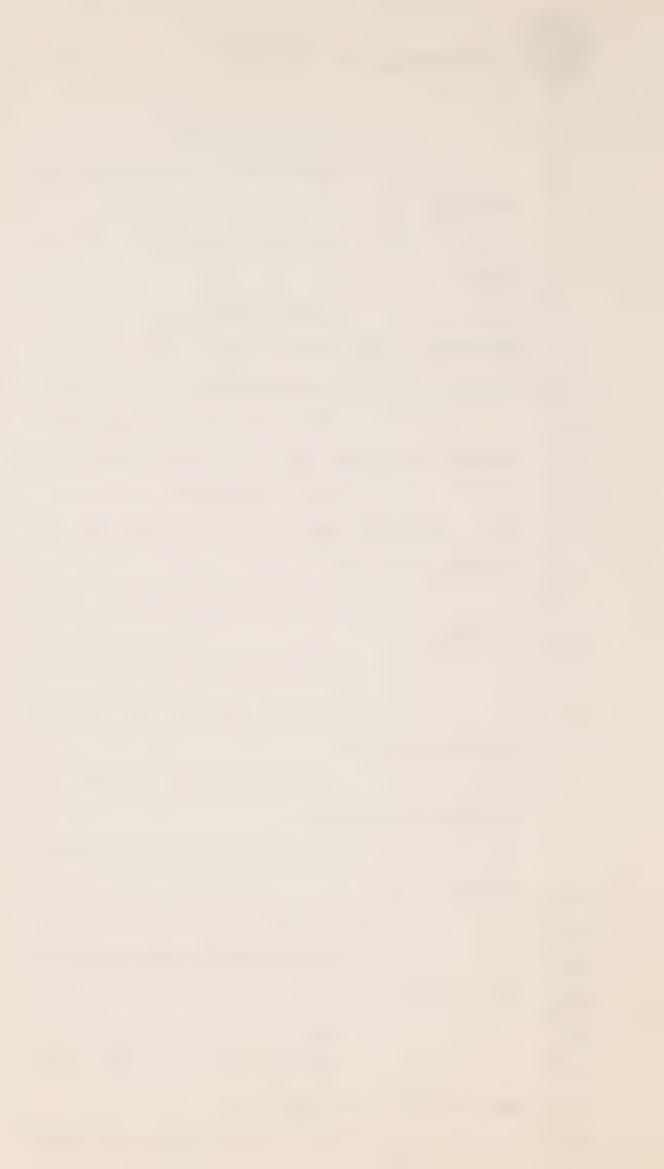
A Oh, yes.

Q And you made an application to become a pilot?

A Yes.

Q After you passed your exam, what were you told by the authorities?

A Well, I was placed on the list of





ANGUS, STONEHOUSE & CO. LTD. TORONTO, ONTARIO

A.	TOR	ONTO, ONTARIO	(odogacs)
1	eligible	pilots, an	nd I would be called when there was
2	a vacanc	y .	
3		Q	Did you see that list?
4		A	No.
5		Q	Were you shown that list?
6		A	No.
7		Q	Were you given a number on that list?
8		A	Yes.
9		Q	What number were you given, do you
10	recall?	Were you a	at the top of the list?
11		A	Close to the top. I really forget
12	now.		
13		Q	Were you told how you would be
14	chosen ar	nd when you	a would be called?
15		A	No. That we would be taken in
16	order.		
17		Q	In order?
18		A	That is right.
19		Q	Were you told there was an age
20	limit?		
21		A	No.
22		Q	Did you ask about that?
23			Well, I wasn't worried very much
24	about th		I am fairly young.
25			You passed the exams in 1959, and
26	you were	called in	
27		A	That is right.
28		Q	Between 1959 and 1962 what did you
29	do?		

Sailed on the Lakes.

A



M	ANGUS, STONEHOUSE & CO. LTD.	(Jacques) 15217
1	Q W	ere you required to report your
2	activities every yea	r to the Department of Transport?
3	A N	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
4	Q I	n 1962 were you interviewed further
5	by the officers of t	he Department?
6	A Y	es. I had to go in to Ottawa to
7	get my registration	certificate and have a medical and
8	so on.	
9	Q D	id they enquire into your work
10	between 1959 and 196	2?
11	A B	riefly, yes.
12	Q W	hat did they ask you?
13	A W	ell, they asked me what ships I
14	had been on, I think	, and what I had been doing.
15	Q S	ince 1959?
16	A T	hat is right.
17	Q D	o you hold a certificate of any
18	}*** ·	
19	A I	hold a master's inland certificate.
20		hen was it granted?
21		n 1958.
22		id you serve as master on any ship?
23		was master of a tug for a while.
24		or how long?
25		h, a season.
26		here?
27		n the St. Lawrence Seaway.
28	,	hat was the size of that tug,
29	the tonnage?	

A I couldn't tell you.





ANGUS, STONEHOUSE & CO. LTD. TORONTO, ONTARIO

Bell Dr Ex (Jacques)

AT S.	TORONTO, ONTARIO	15218
1	Q	Was it a large tug or small tug?
2	А	Oh, it was a fairly large tug, yes.
3	ବ	What sort of work did that tug
4	perform?	
5	A	Dredging activity.
6	Q.	On what type of ships did you serve
7	apart from the tim	e you were master?
8	A	Well, I started out as a deck hand
9	on small canal shi	ps, and when the Seaway came through,
10	they were all fini	shed, so when I ended up to take this
11	job, I was first m	ate on one of the super Upper Lakes
12	ships.	
13	Q	Large ones?
14	A	Full size.
15	Q	What areas of the Lakes did you
16	trade?	
17	А	Duluth to Seven Islands.
18	Q	On the large one?
19	A	Yes.
20	Q	How many years were you in that
21	trade?	
22	A	Since I was 15.
23	Q	Duluth to Seven Islands?
24	A	Yes.
25	Q	Since you were 15?
26	A	15. I have been all over the Lakes,
27	yes.	27 4 7 10
28	Q	Seventeen years all told?
29	A	Yes.
30	Q	That is it?





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Α Yes.

Q Now, with regard to your work as a lake pilot, would you explain to the Commission what you do when you are on the ship?

Well, I do the navigation of the ship on Lake Ontario.

How long is it to cross Lake Ontario say, from Cape Vincent to Port Weller?

To Port Weller or Toronto, an average of ten hours.

During that ten hours do you remain on the bridge all the time?

A If the weather is at all hazy or foggy, yes.

> And if it is not? Q

If it is not, when I get to Point A Petre, it is a straight course.

> Q To where?

Point Petre. It is a straight A course.

I refer you to Exhibit 967, which Q. is a chart of Lake Ontario. Where normally would you board at the eastern end of the lake?

> Cape Vincent or Kingston. A

Yes. Q

Most of the time Cape Vincent. A

Would you remain on the bridge Q

until --

Until here. Α

When you say "here"? Q

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P)	ANGUS, STONEHO	USE & CO. LT		Bell Di (Jacque		
1		A	This	way.	Point	Petre.
II .						

Indicated in a large red circle and the letter C. How many hours would it be from Cape Vincent to Point Petre?

Depending on the ship, an average of three, three and a half hours.

If the weather is clear what would 0. you do?

A If the weather is clear and the master suggested or tells me to lay down, I lay down. If I am going into Port Weller, I get up here at the beam of Thirty Mile Point.

Circled in red and indicated with the letter D. That would be how many hours steaming time from Point Petre to Thirty Mile Point?

Five hours.

How long would you remain on the bridge from Thirty Mile Point to Port Weller or Hamilton or Toronto?

Until I was relieved by the District 2 pilot at the Fairway Buoy at Port Weller.

If you went to Toronto?

I would get up about two hours before we get to Toronto.

Would you take the ship into Toronto?

Yes. If the agent has a harbour pilot ordered, he comes out and takes the ship in. If not, I do the work.

> You take the ship in? Q

Yes.

29





A Z M B	A STARTO	(1300)
1	Q	Would that be the same procedure in
2	Hamilton?	
3	A	Hamilton, yes.
4	Q	How long is it from Thirty Mile
5	Point to Port Wel	ler?
6	A	In hours or miles?
7	Q	In hours, on the average?
8	A	Three and a half to four hours.
9	Q	So in fact you
10	A	By the time you reduce speed and so
11	on at Port Weller	•
12	Q	In fact your presence on the bridge
13	in good weather c	onditions would be from Cape Vincent
14	to Point Petre wh	ich is three to four hours?
15	A	Yes.
16	Q	And also from Thirty Mile Point to
17	Port Weller it wo	uld be three to four hours?
18	A	Yes.
19	Q	That would be roughly eight hours
20	on the bridge per	trip?
21	A	Yes.
22	Q	When you are on the bridge do you
23	actually con the	ship?
24	A	I give all the courses to steer, yes.
25	Q	Do you take bearings?
26	A	Yes.
27	Q	You do take bearings?
28	A	Yes, with radar.
29	Q	Do you do all the navigating?
20	A	Well the mates on watch are doing





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ANGUS,	STONEHOUSE & CO. LTD.	
	TORONTO, ONTARIO	

navigation. If I think that their position is wrong, I will take bearings myself and check it myself.

In other words, they do the navigation and you see if it is correct or not?

Well, I give all the courses to steer. They check their position, and as I say, if I think it is not right, I check it myself.

Q. Who checks the position? You separately from the mates, or the mate on watch?

Well, if I think his position looks wrong, I will check it myself.

Q So he checks it first, and if you are not satisfied with it, you take bearings?

> A Yes.

If you are satisfied with it you Q accept it?

> A Yes.

Q. And do not take bearings?

A Yes.

What are the navigational hazards Q. encountered in Lake Ontario?

Well, it is fairly confined at the eastern end of the lake.

What would be the narrowest waters through which you have to sail in that area?

Well, waters are quite wide, but the traffic comes together fairly close at the lower end of the lake, and if weather conditions are at all foggy, it is not good.

It is rather the traffic than the

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ANGUS, STONEHOUSE & CO. LTD.

physical aspect of the lake?

That is right. Well, I mean you have to be able to distinguish the lights. It isn't one straight course out there. You have to make a few alterations.

But this is not something peculiar to the lake; it is just straightforward navigation?

> A Yes.

Q. Last year how many trips did you make?

A Oh, roughly one hundred and thirtyfive.

> Q Do you keep a record of these trips?

Yes, I do. A

Would you be kind enough to supply Q the Commission with your records for 1962 and 1963?

Yes, I can, but I do not have it A with me.

No, no. I realize. This would be Q sent later on?

> Α Yes.

What details do you keep in those Q. records?

The time I board the ship and the A time I get off.

> The time you ? Q

The time I board the ship and the A

time I get off.

Q Do you also keep track of the port of arrival, point of arrival?



X	ANGUS, STONEHOUSE & CO. L.	Bell Dr Ex (Jacques) 15224
1	A	Yes, definitely.
2	Q	Are you a member of any pilots!
3	organization?	
4	A	I belong to the Canadian Merchant
5	Service Guild.	
6	Q	Apart from that?
7	A	Well, I am considered an apprentice
8	to District 1.	
9	Q	Do you participate in any pension
10	fund or fringe ber	efit of any kind?
11	A	No.
12	Q	You do not?
13	A	No.
14	Q	In the course of the year do you
15	have to take any t	rips through the designated waters
16	of the district?	
17	A	Yes, I make several trips through.
18	Q,	You do make several trips?
19	A	Yes.
20	Q	How many did you make last year?
21	A	I couldn't tell you offhand.
22	Q	Is it five, ten?
23	A	I couldn't state any definite number
24	unless I looked in	my book.
25	Q	Would that be shown in your records?
26	A	I can tell, yes.

It would not be shown, but I could Α tell whether I got right back on another ship or not if I made a trip.

Would that be included?

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D	ANGUS. STONEHOUSE & CO. LTD. (Jacques)	15225
	Q Will you at the same	time you send
	your record to the Commission prepare a	statement on
	the number of trips which you have done	through desig-
	nated waters of the district?	
	A Yes, I can.	
	O Did non bone to will	

Did you have to make these trips? Is it compulsory for you to make these trips?

Well, in order to stay familiar with the waters, it is for my own good to make them.

You do it voluntarily of your own free will?

Well, when I was called for this -to take this lake pilot's job, as the telegram read I was to make trips through the district with a registered pilot whenever I could to stay familiar with the waters.

> That was stated in a telegram? Q

In the telegram. A

Q Apart from this written document, did you receive any other written document?

> No, I did not. A

That is the only one you had? Q

Yes.

The only rule you have to go by? Q

In what respect? A

Well, your apprenticeship? Q

That is all I have. A

That is all you have? Q

Yes. I mean it is for my own good A to make trips to stay familiar.

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Bell Dr Ex (Jacques)

MR. JACQUES: Thank you, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: In the description of the license or registration certificate I see on the back there is something here that is worth noting.

This certifies that the holder is a registered pilot as defined in part 6 (a) of the Canada Shipping Act and the United States Great Lakes Pilotage Act, 1960, for the waters of Lake Ontario.

The number of the license is 1824, and form No. is 63-0171.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. BRISSET:

Q Mr. Bell, between 1959 and 1962, were you at all times working on the Seaway traffic?

A No, just for a year.

Q Just for a year?

A Yes.

Q What year was that?

A 1960, I believe.

Q In 1961 what were you doing?

A I was on a lake boat.

Q On this Upper Laker going from

Duluth to Seven Islands?

A Yes. Well, one of them.

Q In 1959 you were also on an Upper

Laker?

A No, Canal boat.

Q On the Upper Laker what rank did you

have?

A First mate.

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X	ANGUS, STONE
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2	between Ca
3	the Lakes
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	something.
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	Q	What is the distance, Mr. Bell,
between Ca		ent where you boarded ship going up
the Lakes	and Poi	nt Petre?
	A	I will check it.
		MR. LALONDE: Thirty-nine point
something.		
	Q	About forty miles?
	A	Yes.
		(ammiciliate)
		gassidativ.





season?

Α

Bell Cr Ex

MEN	1880	TORONTO, ONTARIO	(111560)
1		Q	When you do trips on the designated
2		waters I take it th	hat you mean trips between
3		Shoal and Sarnia?	
4		A	District 1.
5		Q	Oh, I see. It would be simply
6		between Cape Vincer	nt and Cornwall?
7		A	Snell Lock, yes.
8		Q	When you do these trips you are with
9		the fully registere	ed pilot on board?
10		А	That is right.
11		Q	Are you called upon to do anything
12		during these trips	or are you just an observer?
13		А	I am an observer.
14		Q	Do you do these trips with one pilot
15		in particular or de	you do them with all the pilots in
16		the district, or an	nyone that might be piloting any
17		ships?	
18		A	All the pilots in the district, who-
19		ever goes on.	
20		Q	Who decides that you are going to
21		make a trip in the	designated waters; is that left to
22		your judgment?	
23		A	Well, it is left to my own judgment.
24		If I get down to Ca	ape Vincent and I am not going to be
25		going out on anothe	er ship within a reasonable length
26		of time, I will rid	de on down through.
27		Q	Is there any rule or regulation
28		stating that you mu	ast do a certain number of trips per

None that I know of.





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ment	to	deci	.de	how	mar	ју	tri	BQ	shoul	ld	be	ma	de	and	when	
they	wi.	ll be	m	ade?												

A That is right.

Q When you get aboard a ship, say, at Cape Vincent to proceed across the lake, how long does it take before you get the feel of the ship?

Well, there is actually not much feel to a ship unless you are docking her . I mean. you just give the course you want steered and tell them to -- what speed you want and so on.

When you are proceeding downbound from Toronto and you have to undock the ship how long does it take for you to get the feel of the ship and get out of the harbour?

Well, you can usually be out of the harbour in half an hour.

Q Do you feel that by the time you are out of the harbour you have the feel of the ship?

> A Yes, I would say so.

Coming into the harbour now in order Q to dock a ship do you encounter any difficulty?

Well, I mean, if there is wind there A is difficulty, or there might be a close dockage between two ships or something. There are always difficulties.

Do you consider that by the time Q you get to Toronto you have the feel of the ship even though you have not docked on the way?

Well, if there is such a thing as having the feel of a ship, I would say Yes.

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AV E M B	toronto, ontario (DI'ISSET)
1	THE CHAIRMAN: You are not sure that
2	there is such a thing? Do all ships handle the same
3	way?
4	THE WITNESS: No, definitely not.
5	THE CHAIRMAN: Some have more
6	surgeway and others have less?
7	THE WITNESS: Yes.
8	MR. BRISSET: Q But you get used
9	to that rather quickly?
10	A Oh, yes.
11	Q In fact during the year 1963 for
12	instance have you been aboard all kinds of ships, big
13	ones, small ones, turbines?
14	A Yes, I would say so.
15	Q Diesel?
16	A Yes.
17	Q Does that present any problem to
18	you, to switch from one ship to another that may be
19	different?
20	A No. They are all different as a
21	rule.
22	Q Had you ever served on ocean ships
23	before you started as an apprentice pilot?
24	A No, I had not.
25	Q Did you find there was a big dif-
26	ference between the manner in which the ocean ships
27	had to be handled as compared to the lake ships?
28	A Well, I find most of them handle

Then you had no difficulty getting

better than a lake ship.

Q

29





accustomed to the handling of the ocean ship?

A No.

THE CHAIRMAN: When you say most of them, you mean the new ones -- or the old ones would still apply in the district?

THE WITNESS: Well, a motor ship is definitely going to handle better than a turbine. It has quicker engine movements and if you want an engine movement you get it right away with a motor ship whereas a turbine you do not.

THE CHAIRMAN: And most of the oceangoing ships are not equipped with turbines?

THE WITNESS: Oh, quite a few of

them are.

THE CHAIRMAN: But you prefer, you say that the ocean-going ships are better than the lake ships. On what do you base that?

MR. BRISSET: Q As far as handling

is concerned?

A Well, they have more power, more back-up. They are finer. They steer with the engine stopped, which a lake ship will not do.

THE CHAIRMAN: We were told that there is a difference in the steering.

ocean ship will steer with the engine stopped pretty well until she loses her wave, but a lake ship will not steer like that. You have to have the engine turned a bit.

Q You have told us that you would take



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ANGUS, STONEHOUSE & CO. LTD.

TORONTO, ONTABIO

earings at times going through Lake Ontario. For that urpose did I understand you correctly when you said you would use the radar?

> A If the conditions warrant it, yes.

Q. Normally going through Lake Ontario say at night, will you use the radar or will the radar at least be on?

A Well, if it is clear weather I will not ask to have it turned on. The mate might turn it on; it is up to him.

However do you find the radar useful as an aid to navigation even when the weather is fair, say at night? I just want to know to what extent radar is used, whether the weather is good or whether the weather is not.

It is a very good aid. You can get your distance off a certain point at a glance.

Q So it is useful not only to pick up ships that might be in the vicinity, but it is also useful to take quite an accurate bearing?

Yes, definitely.

Crossing Lake Ontario do you have to use the radio telephone or do you only use it when you come to, say, Toronto or Port Weller?

Well, sometimes the captain of the ship will want you to send a message for him. They do not speak English too well.

I am thinking of the use of the Q telephone for navigational purposes.

Well, if it is foggy you usually

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ANGUS	S. STONEHOUSE & CO TORONTO, ONTARIO
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give a security call with your position.

When?

LTD

If it is foggy. I mean, anyplace, to let other traffic know where you are.

In other words if it is foggy and there is for instance traffic ahead you might use your radio-telephone to give your position or give a security call?

That is right, yes.

Q Otherwise you will use your radiotelephone to report as you come to the pilot station? A That is right, yes.

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. JACQUES:

So far as your work is concerned what is the difference between what you are now doing as a lake pilot and what you were doing as mate or master when you were crossing Lake Ontario or going into Toronto or Hamilton?

Well, when I was mate on a ship I stood my watch and performed all navigation.

Do you work more now? Are you longer on the bridge now than you were when you were mate?

> Oh, definitely, yes. A

Are you longer on the bridge now than you were when you were master?

> Yes, I would say so. A

You are longer now on the bridge Q. than you were when you were master?

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1	A Yes.
2	Q Is your work more difficult now that
3	it was when you were master?
4	A Well, more responsibility I would
5	say, yes.
6	Q More responsibility than master? I
7	see.
8	A Yes.
9	Q You are a member of the Canadian
10	Merchant Service Guild? Did you say you were a member
11	of the American Pilots Association?
12	A No, I am not.
13	Q Who collects the dues for lake work
14	Do you do that?
15	A The American Pilots Association.
16	Q Does that?
17	A Yes.
18	Q Do they charge you anything for
19	this collection?
20	A Yes. We are charged ten percent
21	for billing and dispatching ten percent of our gross
22	earnings.
23	Q Ten percent of your gross revenue
24	for billing and dispatching?
25	A Yes.
26	Q Is there any other charge which
27	they make?
28	A No.
29	Q That is all that you pay? This is
30	as it were, your operating expenses?





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B	ANGUS, STONEHOUSE & CO. LTD. (Jacques)	15235
1	A Yes, that is right.	
2	Q You are reimbursed,	are you not,

for your travelling expenses?

Travelling expenses, yes.

Do you have a home base?

A Either end is our base -- Port Weller or Cape Vincent.

Q So if you are in Port Weller and you are dispatched to Cape Vincent you would charge your travelling expenses from Port Weller to Cape Vincent to the ship?

That is correct, yes.

And vice versa -- if you were in Cape Vincent and had to go to Port Weller to take a ship you would also charge your travelling expenses?

To the ship which I just got off, yes.

In other words you never travel at your own expense?

> A No.

It is always at the expense of the Q. ship which you left?

The ship. If I have a ship from Port Weller to Cape Vincent and I am requested to go back to Port Weller to take a ship the ship which I just got off has to return me to my base in Port Weller.

If you take a ship from Cape Vincent Q. to Port Weller and you have to take another one from Cape Vincent --





MEM	310			
1			A	I have to return back to Cape
2		Vincent?		
3			Q	Yes.
4			A	The ship that I go into Port Weller
5		on pays my	expense	s back.
6			Q	Is that merely travelling expenses
7		or does that	t inclu	de hotel expenses while waiting for
8		a ship?		
9			A	Not while I am waiting for a ship.
10		If I get in	to Port	Weller late at night and there is
11		no transport	tation	out until morning I naturally go to
12		a hotel and	I am a	llowed that.
13			Q	And if you are called upon to join
14		a ship at a	given	hour and date at Cape Vincent and the
15		ship is late	e for s	ome reason or other would you charge
16		your hotel	expense	s whilst you are waiting for the ship
17			A	Once I am ordered for a ship.
18			Q	You go on expenses?
19			A	No. I report to the pilot boat
20		and if that	ship i	s late I get detention after the
21		first hour.		
22			Q	But do you also charge your hotel
23		expenses so	if you	are detained and the ship comes
24		only the fol	llowing	morning you have to sleep somewhere?
25			A	Yes. I would charge it, yes.
26			Q	Against the ship?
27			A	Not the ship I am joining, the ship
28		which I got	off.	

The ship that you got off?

Q

A

Yes.

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COMM SMITH: Captain, do you have a statement or could you make an estimate of the in-2 dividual workload of yourself in the pilot operation 3 in the last couple of years? 4 THE WITNESS: I could make one up. 5 COMM SMITH: You have not got one 6 now? 7 THE WITNESS: I have a book of the 8 trips that I have made, yes. 9 MR. JACQUES: He has been requested 10 to file that book, sir, for 1962 and 1963. 11 COMM SMITH: Offhand you could not 12 make an estimate? 13 THE WITNESS: I believe I already 14 have stated that I made roughly 135 trips. 15 COMM SMITH: I am thinking about 16 the number of hours per day. 17 THE WITNESS: I could not offhand, 18 no. 19 COMM SMITH: Thank you. 20 MR. JACQUES: These documents will 21 be filed as Exhibit No. 1096. 22 THE CHAIRMAN: To be returned to 23 the witness. 24 MR. JACQUES: 1096 to be copied and 25 returned to the witness -- details of voyages performed 26 by witness during 1962 and 1963 navigation season. 27



---EXHIBIT NO. 1096:

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Detail of Voyages performed by the witness during the 1962 and 1963 navigation season.

MR. JACQUES: Q When you make a trip as an apprentice through District 1 you just watch what is done?

Yes. If the pilot requests that I do some work in the river, he may let me do some of the river work and watch me that I do not make any mistakes.

Q. Does it happen often that you are requested to do work in the river?

I am not requested. If I do any work I usually ask to do it for the experience.

0 Do you ask as a matter of course every trip?

No. I might be tired and would sooner just watch.

Are you remunerated in any way, shape or form for the services which you might perform in district waters?

> A None whatever.

> > MR. JACQUES: Thank you, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: Not even your

travelling expenses to return?

THE WITNESS: No.

THE CHAIRMAN: You take another

ship. I suppose, and go up?

THE WITNESS: Yes.



Captain, I am not quite sure I understood you. You

said you have bases which are either Kingston or Cape

either of these points waiting for a ship you do not

Vincent or Port Weller?

A

charge your expenses, or do you?

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LALONDE:



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Q Does this mean that if you are at

my taxi fare to the hotel and that is all.

A I charge -- I will be reimbursed for

To clarify this question of bases,

Port Weller or Cape Vincent, yes.

Q That would apply to both places, if you are either waiting for a ship in Kingston or waiting for a ship at Port Weller? In this example I am referring to a case where you have come by ship, let us say, from Kingston to Port Weller -- in other words travelled by land to pick up a ship; is that true?

A That is right.

THE CHAIRMAN: Before we go further, as far as you are concerned where is your home port?

MR. LALONDE: Q Or do you have two?

A Kingston, as far as I am concerned, but the American Association say different.

They say that our base is at either end.

Q Is it at either end or both ends -- that is the question, I think.

A Whichever end we are at -- both ends; we will put it like that.

Q That is the way I understood it.





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So you could not charge any expenses, any living expenses at Port Weller and also at Cape Vincent or Kingston when you were there?

A I could not?

Q Yes, that you could not?

A No, I cannot, no -- just my taxi

fare to the hotel.

Q Or from the hotel to the ship which you are picking up?

A The ship I am joining; I will get my transportation from the hotel to the ship.

THE CHAIRMAN: When you board the ship at Port Weller for a trans-lake trip to Cape Vincent and you disembark at Cape Vincent you cannot charge to be returned by rail or by some other means to Port Weller because you are at one of your home bases?

patched to the other end. If they want me to return to Port Weller I can charge it.

MR.LALONDE: Q I see, so if
you take a ship from Port Weller to Cape Vincent and
you get off this ship and wait, let us say, for a
day before you get the next ship from Cape Vincent to
Port Weller back, you would wait here for a day, and
again back to Cape Vincent, you would not be able to
charge any other expenses than the taxi fare you
referred to; is that correct?

A That is correct.

Q If you take a ship from Port Weller





1	to Cape Vincent and you are asked to go back to Port				
2	Weller and pick up another ship to take it down				
3	A Yes.				
4	Q Then what can you charge?				
5	A My transportation back to				
6	Q From Cape Vincent?				
7	A To Port Weller, and if there is no				
8	transportation, hotel room until there is transportation.				
9	Q A hotel room in Cape Vincent?				
10	A Cape Vincent or Kingston, if you				
11	can go to Kingston.				
12	Q From the time you are ordered to				
13	go back?				
14	A Yes, that is right.				
15	Q You will charge from the time they				
16	order you to go back to Port Weller?				
17	A Yes.				
18	Q If you travel to Port Weller and				
19	you arrive here to pick up a ship and have to wait for				
20	a day, on that occasion can you charge also your hotel				
21	expenses in Port Weller?				
22					
23					
24					
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Bell Cr Ex ANGUS, STONEHOUSE & CO. LTD(Lalonde)

They wouldn't order you back if you were going to have to wait that length of time. 2 Usually when you are ordered back, you get a ship right 3 away as soon as you get there. 4 Q. Usually it is the practise that you 5 take a ship up and then a ship down? б That is right, yes. 7 What would be the percentage of 8 trips where that would be the practise? 9 I might make 5 or 6 trips in 10 the Spring of the year just westbound and in the Fall 11 of the year, five or six trips just eastbound. 12 0 The rest? 13 A The rest would be both ways. 14 Q Therefore you could not charge in 15 both cases, all these cases, you could not charge your 16 expenses either at Kingston or Port Weller? 17 A No, just --18 Q. Taxi fare? 19 In which instances do you mean? A 20 That is when you are travelling both Q 21 ways? 22 No, just the taxi fare. A 23 If you take a ship from Cape Vincent 0 24 to any of the harbours on Lake Ontario, do I understand 25 that you are paid or you can charge the expenses to the 26 ship? 27 That is right. A 28

Q.

to Toronto?

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If you take a ship from Cape Vincent



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If you are ordered to Toronto and Toronto to Cape Vincent --It is not likely you would be. A Has it ever happened to you? Q



N. S.	ANGUS, STONEHOUSE & CO. LTD.	(Lalonde) 15244
1	A N	o, I have never had to wait in
2	Toronto for a day.	
3	Q I:	f you have any expenses there, you
4	charge them to the si	nip, I suppose, to the ship you
5	are going to be orde:	red for?
6	A I:	f you were ordered from St.
7	Catharines to Toront	o for a ship I charge the ship
8	which I am joining for	or the transportation to Toronto.
9	Q :WI	hen you get a ship coming down and
10	going to Kingston, de	you remain aboard that ship
11	'til the ship docks?'	
12	A Ye	es.
13	Q I	s that the practise you have
14	followed all the time	3 ?
15	A Ye	es. Any time I have been in there
16	I usually stay aboard	for the experience.
17	Q H	ow many ports do you do on Lake
18	Ontario or let us sa	y what are the ports to which you
19	go?	
20	A T	oronto, Hamilton, Whitby, Cobourg,
21	Oswego, and Rochester	^o • ◆
22	Q A ₁	nd Port Weller?
23	A A	nd Port Weller.
24		HE CHAIRMAN: At Port Weller also,
25	I think you start at	the fairway buoy there?
26		hat is right, yes.
27		HE CHAIRMAN: If you are ordered
28	down you go from Por	
20	T	HE WITNESS: No, not actually.



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				MR	. LALO	NDE :		Q	Ţ	When	you	were
the	first	mate	on	the	lake,	did	you	do	the	ship	ວ ¹ ຮ	
hand	dling :	yourse	elf	?								

A In the old canal, yes. I used to do a lot of it in the old system.

Since you have been an apprentice pilot or have been aboard deep sea ships, I understand you have never been, let us say, piloting a ship or responsible for a ship elsewhere than in what could be called open waters compared to the rest of the waters that are restricted themselves?

And the harbours, yes.

You never took a ship in restricted waters or canal waters like the Welland Canal?

Not a salt water ship.

Or a salt water ship in a canal as narrow as that one?

> A Well, no.

Do you experience the fact that lake ships dead slow would be much slower than deep sea ships?

> Yes. A

Is that a regular occurrence or does it happen just on a few deep sea ships, that the dead slow would be faster than the lake ships?

Your turbine ships or ordinary old up and down steamship can get there dead slow as slow as a lake ship.

> On the other? Q

The others, they are too fast or they are faster than the dead slow on a lake ship.



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Q The examination you passed before the Board of Examination in 1959, you said was before a Committee of the St. Lawrence River Pilots. Do you know whether those pilots were pilots in what was called at the time the St. Lawrence-Kingston-Ottawa District or whether they were from further down the river?

A No, they were in the St. Lawrence-Kingston-Ottawa district.

You also stated you had Department Officials present there?

> A Yes.

Now, although you said that you were not a member of any organization other than the Canadian Merchant Service Guild, have you been invited to attend or have you requested -- I don't know which -- to attend meetings of the Corporation of the Upper St. Lawrence River Pilots, that is the Canadian Pilots in District No 1?

> Yes, I am usually invited to attend. A

Have you attended them? Q

Yes. A

A

Regularly? Q

A Regularly.

As far as your training for the Q district have you received any advice or recommendation from the Corporation of Canadian Pilots as to the trips you should do in the district or the necessity of trips in the district?

No definite number but they have



advised me to make as many trips as I can.

comm SMITH: Captain, generally speaking, what has been the condition of the radar sets on the ships that you have navigated? Have you found them when you attempt to use them first in fair condition or otherwise?

THE WITNESS: The majority of them well, the newer ships, yes, in very good condition but on some of the older Liberty ships, they would not be working at all.

COMM SMITH: Of no use.

THE WITNESS: Of no use whatsoever.

When you took the ship up it wouldn't be working.

They may be on the Lakes for a month and you might happen to get them on the way down and it still wouldn't be working.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. MASON:

Q Captain, during your seventeen years -- you didn't have seventeen years -- during your service on lake boats were you working for one Company or several Companies?

A One Company mostly.

Q I gather from what you said you left that Company because you felt there was little future in working with that Company?

A Well, there was a future, yes, but I think there is more future in piloting.

Now, if you were to choose between having a job as a river pilot in District No. 1 and a





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job as a master of a lake vessel, which would you choose and why?

A Well, I would take the river pilot job in District No. 1.

Q Why would that be?

A Well, the fact that you have a better home life. On a lake ship, very seldom you get home from April 'til December whereas a river pilot you could get home possibly two or three times a week.

Q Is this the only reason or would there be other considerations?

A There would be the most principal reason. As a pilot you do not have any crew to worry about, union difficulties with the crew and so on.

MR. MASON: Fine, thank you.

MR. BRISSET: There is one question

I forgot to ask you. Normally how long does it take

you to proceed from say Cape Vincent to Port Weller,

or a normal run?

A I think I said before in approximately ten hours, an average run. It might be longer or it might be less, depending on the speed of the ship.

Q You are being paid I believe at the rate of \$50 per day or part of a day. Is that correct?

A That is correct, yes.

Q Let us suppose that you would do this run in one day. Say you left at eleven o'clock today and got into Port Weller ten hours later, at nine o'clock. You would get \$50 for the job?

A That is correct.



WEMB	TORONTO, ONTARIO	(Mason) 15249
1	Q	Let us assume you would leave at
2	20.00	hours to-night and get into Port
3	Weller at 0600 hou	ars tomorrow morning, you would get
4	\$100. Is that con	rect?
5	А	No, I would get \$50.
6	Q	You would still get \$50. Is it a
7	24-hour period?	
8	A	That is right.
9	Q	Who does the billing for you out
10	of your source for	rm?
11	А	Leary and Dox. They are account-
12	ants in Messina, N	New York, agents for the St. Lawrence
13	Seaway Pilots Asso	ociation.
14	Q	If in addition to taking a vessel
15	trans lake you hav	ve to dock say in Toronto, there would
16	be an additional	charge, I take it?
17	A	Yes.
18	Q	Of how much?
19	A	\$25.
20	Q	Does the same charge apply to un-
21	docking the ship?	
22	A	Yes, it does.
23	RE-EXAMINATION BY	MR. JACQUES:
24	A Saland About of the for Age in adults to the direct country where the comments are	
25	Q	Do you do anything else for a living
26	A	No, I don't.
27	Q	Nothing at all?
28	A	No.
29	Q	So you are on vacation now. This

business of having two home bases, does it apply to all



X	ANGUS, STONEHOUSE & CO. LTD.	Bell Re Ex (Jacques)	15250
1	lake pilots, America	n and Canadian?	
2	A Ye	es, it does.	
3	Q T	hey work under the same r	rules as
4	you do?		
5	A We	e are under the same rule	es, yes.
6	Q N	ow, I noted that you have	to call
7	in seven ports in La	ke Ontario. I imagine th	nat you do
8	not go there every we	eek. You do not visit th	nem all
9	every week?		
10	A No	o, not all of them.	
11	Q He	ow do you keep up your kn	owledge
12	of changes in those p	ports?	
13	A We	ell, I receive the notice	of
14	mariners from the ma	il at home. You can alwa	ys pick
15	them up at either pi	lot office.	
16	Q T	his is satisfactory? It	is suf-
17	ficient to keep up yo	our knowledge?	
18	A Ye	es.	
19	Q Ti	here is another point whi	.ch
20	intrigues me and that	t is the question of the	wheelsman
21		l types of ships, foreign	
22		n ships, Italian ships.	Co wcH
23	you get along with the		
24		ell, they usually ther	
25		bridge that speaks Engli	.sh.
26		o you have trouble?	
27		o, not too much anyway.	of an
28	Ţ.	as it been the cause o	all all
29	accident?		

No, not in my case anyway.

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M	ANGUS, STONEHOUSE & CO. LTD. (Jacques) 15251
1	Q Or a near accident?
2	A No, I wouldn't say that, no.
3	Q When you give orders to a wheelsman
4	how do you give the orders? Do you say "port a little
5	or "port 5 degrees"?
6	A Port so many degrees.
7	Q And when you say so many degrees,
8	do you mean degrees of rudder or degrees in change
9	of course?
10	A Degrees of rudder.
11	Q And that works satisfactorily?
12	A Yes.
13	Q Now, another thing is this question
14	of the feel of the ship. What do you have to know
15	when you board a ship in order to be able to handle
16	the ship?
17	A Well, I guess that is
18	Q What questions do you ask the
19	Captain? Suppose you board a completely strange ship
20	and you have never seen it before. It is at night
21	and you cannot even hear the Diesel. You don't know
22	whether it is a Diesel or not. You go up to the bridg
23	and what do you ask the Captain?
24	A I ask him if he is ready to go.
25	Q Do you say to the captain "What
26	type of engine have you got?"
27	A You can usually tell by the ship
28	what type of engine it has.
29	Q Do you ask him what the turning

circle of the ship is to find out if she can spin on





AN E M	TORONTO, ONTARIO	(vacques) 15252
1	a dime?	
2	А	No, I don't.
3	Q	How do you judge that?
4	A	Just judgment, I guess.
5	Q	Do you make use of the rudder
6	indicator?	
7	A	Yes, I do. I watch it a lot.
8	Q	What about the r.p.m. indicator?
9	A	Yes, I watch that too.
10	Q	They help you in your work?
11	А	Oh, definitely, yes.
12		MR. JACQUES: Thank you very much.
13		THE CHAIRMAN: How many of you lake
14	pilots are there i	n Lake Ontario?
15		THE WITNESS: There are three
16	Canadian and three	American.
17		THE CHAIRMAN: All attached to
18	District No. 1?	
19		THE WITNESS: Yes.
20	Q	There are none attached to District
21	No. 2?	
22	A	No.
23	Q	Now, all the jobs of trans-lake
24	in Lake Ontario, a	re they all handled by you, by the
25	six of you?	
26	А	No, not always. We might not be
27		ht be off on ships or in transit.
28	If that is the case	e either a District 1 pilot has to

take the ship uplake or a District 2 take the ship

30

downlake.





ANGUS, STONEHOUSE & CO. LTD.

Bell Ex (Chairman)

are?

THE WITNESS: That is right.

THE CHAIRMAN: Depending where you

THE CHAIRMAN: Or whether there is one available at No.2. For instance at Port Weller if there was one available at No. 2, he would take the ship down?

THE WITNESS: That is right.

THE CHAIRMAN: In cases of one of you being available at other places and also No. 1 or No. 2 pilot available, which would have the precedent?

THE WITNESS: No. 2 district pilot would have the precedent at Cape Vincent.

THE CHAIRMAN: To return?

THE WITNESS: To return on a ship.

THE CHAIRMAN: Over you?

THE WITNESS: Over us, yes. District 1 pilots would have the same preference at Port Weller to return on a ship.



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1 THE CHAIRMAN: If you are at 2 Cape Vincent, you would always have preference for 3 a trans-lake job over the number one pilots? 4 THE WITNESS: That is right. 5 THE CHAIRMAN: And vice versa, 6 7 when you are at number two? THE WITNESS: Yes. 8 THE CHAIRMAN: I understand you 9 are paid by the job, for the job actually done? 10 THE WITNESS: That is right. 11 THE CHAIRMAN: Less a 10% 12 13 deduction? THE WITNESS: For billing and 14 dispatching. 15 THE CHAIRMAN: Your earnings, are 16 they divided among the six of you? 17 THE WITNESS: No, they have not 18 been the last few years. 19 THE CHAIRMAN: The one doing more 20 jobs is going to earn more than the other? 21 THE WITNESS: That is right, yes. 22 THE CHAIRMAN: Do you have any 23 pension benefits? 24 THE WITNESS: No. 25 THE CHAIRMAN: Is there any 26 provision for leave, either monthly or annually? 27 THE WITNESS: No. 28

do not work you just lose your money?

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THE CHAIRMAN: Therefore if you



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English

THE CHAIRMAN: Do you have any

THE WITNESS:

guarantee whatsoever that you will ever become a pilot in #1 District if you are an apprentice?

THE WITNESS: Well, eventually --

Yes.

I wouldn't say there is any guarantee, no.

THE CHAIRMAN: Would you have

precedence over somebody else?

THE WITNESS: Oh, yes, definitely.

THE CHAIRMAN: What kind of

guarantee is there that that is going to happen?

THE WITNESS: Well, the only thing I have seen in writing is the telegram which I received when I was called for this job. It said that I would eventually become a pilot in District 1 when there was a vacancy.

THE CHAIRMAN: When there was a vacancy? Among the six of you is there precedence established that the first one will get the first vacancy?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Or is there going

to be a competition some time?

THE WITNESS: No.

THE CHAIRMAN: Let us say that you are the third one on the list, and all your spare time you have been up and down the restricted waters, while number one and number two have never been there. What is going to happen?



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English

THE WITNESS: Well, we all make

trips.

THE CHAIRMAN: You do on your

own?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: But you are not

forced to do so?

THE WITNESS: No, but as I say,

we all do.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, I know, but

is it possible that through some reasoning some were

13 not?

MR. JACQUES: Or that one would

do fewer trips than you?

THE CHAIRMAN Orwould not be as qualified as you in the restricted waters. Would

any consideration be given to that?

THE WITNESS: Well, we have to

pass another -- it is like an examination -- before we

21 become active in the District.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is the answer.

MR. LALONDE: In this respect if

24 I might ask the witness whether he has had any assurance

25 that the order of precedence or seniority on Lake

Ontario would be respected when it would come to

appointing one of them as a pilot in District 1. Do you

have anything in writing or even verbally?

THE WITNESS: Verbally, yes.

MR. LALONDE: Who told you so? I



English

mean was it a department official?

THE WITNESS: I can't really say.

THE CHAIRMAN: Then also among

the Americans and Canadians, or among the old group --

MR. LALONDE: I think the international agreement would have to apply as to the rule of parity. I might say in this respect, My Lord, that the Corporation of Upper St. Lawrence Pilots made very strong representations to Ottawa to the effect that the man who would be appointed on the lakes should be an apprentice for the District or men considered first for the District, and I think there is one letter received from Mr. Cumyn to that effect finally saying they would receive preference, but this did not mean they would be appointed, or that they would be in order of seniority in respect to long standing.

THE CHAIRMAN: It is a point to be clarified at Ottawa?

MR. LALONDE: Yes. I do not have anything in writing as to the exact procedure.

MR. JACQUES: I might add there is absolutely no regulation whatsoever concerning apprenticeship in District #1. This system which is now obtaining is something which just grew up. It is not regulated in any way, shape or form. There is no guarantee attaching to it at all, but in theory it does exist under the by-law. It is something that this gentleman does in the hope that some day he may be accepted as a pilot.



English

MR. LALONDE: I might add pilots have made strong representations in order that true apprenticeship can be set up.

THE CHAIRMAN: I am also wondering whether all documents have been filed; whether there is any information as to the annual earnings of those lake pilots.

MR. JACQUES: Not to my knowledge. I do not recall whether it is included in the American documents that we have. Anyway, we will check on that.

THE CHAIRMAN: It should be

obtained.

MR. JACQUES: We shall obtain this information if it is obtainable somewhere.

THE CHAIRMAN: It should be obtainable. The American accountants, do they send you an annual return?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

BY MR. JACQUES:

- Q. Does the account include also the revenues of the other pilots, or is it a separate account for you?
 - A. Just a separate account.
 - Q. For you?
 - A. That is right.
- Q. Do you keep copies of these accounts for 1963 and 1962?
 - A. I haven't got one for 1962, no.
 - Q. You have one for 1963?





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2 A. I can get one.

Q. Would you be kind enough to get one for the Commission, please?

A. Yes.

Q. And forward it along with the other documents? This will be Exhibit 1097.

THE SECRETARY: Would this be a monthly or annual statement?

THE WITNESS: Annual.

MR. JACQUES: A financial statement

from -- what is the name of the American association?

THE WITNESS: Leary and Dox.

MR. JACQUES: For the year 1963,

for lake pilots.

MR. LALONDE: No, they do it for

Captain Bell.

BY MR. JACQUES:

Q. Is that a statement of earnings which is particular to you, or does that include the others also?

A. Just myself.

Q. And the charges which are made against you are shown on that also?

A. No. It is a statement for income tax purposes. That is all the statement is.

THE CHAIRMAN: It is a statement

of earnings?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

---EXHIBIT NO. 1097: Statement of earnings of Captain Bell.



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BY MR. JACQUES:

Q. Now, sir, in order that there may be no misunderstanding, the Great Lakes Pilotage Regulations provide that the fee payable for the services of a lake pilot is \$50.00 for each 24-hour period, or part thereof. Now, it is in theory possible that during a 24-hour period you make two trips?

- A. That is right.
- Q. What is the charge then? Is it \$25.00 to each ship, or is it \$50.00 to each ship?
 - A. Two trips, on two different ships?
- Q. Two different ships. Say you take a ship from Port Weller to Cape Vincent, and you immediately board another one at Cape Vincent and come back to Port Weller. That has taken you 20 hours.
 - A. \$50.00 for each ship.
 - Q. \$50.00 for each ship?
 - A. Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: It is between

ports also?

THE SECRETARY: It will not be

\$100.00?

24 MR. LALONDE: Yes.

25 THE SECRETARY: You say you are

paid \$50.00?

THE WITNESS: For each ship.

THE SECRETARY: That is \$100.00 in

one day?

THE WITNESS: That is right.



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\$50.00.

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THE CHAIRMAN: It might even be \$150.00 if you go to Toronto, Hamilton and back to Toronto. It is three ships. That could be done

in 24 hours, and then you have three jobs?

THE WITNESS: That is right.

THE CHAIRMAN: But none of those

jobs took over 24 hours, so therefore you will get \$150.00?

THE WITNESS: That is right.

MR. JACQUES: Q. In other words the \$50.00 charge is for the trip, maximum length of which will be 24 hours. Every 24 hours it is another

A. That is right, yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Captain.

MR. LALONDE: The examination

which you passed in 1959, was it an examination for St. Lawrence - Kingston-Ottawa District, or an examination for Lake Ontario pilots?

THE WITNESS: It was an examination for Kingston-Montreal-Ottawa District.

MR. LALONDE: The witness passed, in fact, My Lord, pilots' examination under the old system, and has his name on the list, and the District thus had a list of pilots and the Department followed that list when it came to appointing the lake pilots.

THE CHAIRMAN: When it comes

to appointing lake pilots?

MR. LALONDE: When it came to



appointing lake pilots in 1962.

MR. JACQUES: This was done, I believe, on the recommendation of the District #1 pilots.

MR. LALONDE: Yes. Captain Slocombe might confirm here, I think, the list is now abolished.

probably is, My Lord. The list was there. These men were men who had passed the examination and were on the eligible list to become pilots in the Kingston District, as it is now, when retired. So obviously these were the best choice of men to be employed on this lake work, and they would be ready to go into the District when the opportunity arose.

(Witness Retires)

CAPTAIN N. S. JOHNSTON, Sworn

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. JACQUES:

- Q. Your full name?
- A. Norman Scott Johnston.
- Q. Sir, before you come to the presentation of your brief, would you clarify for the Commission the reasons for the presentation of this brief?
- A. Well, sir, I was first of all appointed one of the examiners with the Department of Transport officials in 1959. And seeing the difficulty that the pilots were in later on that year, I attempted





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to organize them into an organization so that they could bargain collectively for their interests with the Department of Transport officials.

- Q. May I interrupt you there, please? You said you attempted to organize the pilots?
 - A. That is right.
- Q. Were you then an officer or a delegate of any union?
- A. No, sir. I first of all attempted to lead them into the Railroad Brotherhood of Transport and General Workers.
- Q. But you were not yourself a member of any organization?
 - A. No, sir, not at that time.
- Q. When you say you attempted to lead the pilots into a particular union or organization, how did you go about it? Did you see the organization before your attempts?
- A. I wrote to Ottawa, to Mr. Elroy
 Robson, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Canadian
 Railroad Brotherhood of Transport and General Workers.
 - Q. What did he say?
- A. I was invited down to Ottawa a certain date to meet him. That would be some time in September, the early part of September, 1959.
 - Q. And it didn't work out it seems?
 - A. What is that, sir?

 THE CHAIRMAN: There is a brief

filed?





English

MR. JACQUES: It is filed as

Exhibit 1004.

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TORONTO, ONTARIO

MR. LALONDE: You put a question or you made a statement.

MR. JACQUES: It didn't work out as it now seems.

MR. LALONDE: What happened? You just asked a question and you proceeded. You made an assumption --

THE WITNESS: Do you want me to proceed from then on, from my meeting in Ottawa?

BY MR. JACQUES:

Q. Yes?

A. I went to Ottawa and met with

Mr. Robson, and we went to meet Mr. Dodge, VicePresident of C.L.C., Canadian Labour Congress. He
informed us of the jurisdictional rights of the
Canadian Labour Congress; that the Canadian Merchant
Service Guild had the rights as far as licensed
personnel was concerned, so he suggested we go to

Montreal and meet with the officials of the Canadian
Merchant Service Guild, which we did that same evening,
and met with them in Montreal. Mr. Dodge did say of
the C.L.C. if the Guild would give up jurisdictional
rights, it would be all right for the men to go into
the Brotherhood.

The Guild, in our meeting with them, did not want to give up the rights of this group of pilots, so they asked me if I would act as special





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agent and organize them and bring them into the Canadian Merchant Service Guild.

- Q. I see. How did you go about that?
- A. I think I perhaps sent out a letter. I cannot remember that exactly. It may have been verbal. They were all waiting -- a lot of them; not all of them -- for my return from Ottawa to see what developed out of these meetings. It may have been verbal. I can't just tell you, but anyways from September until November I think I had about 85% --
 - Q. What year was that?
 - A. 1959.
 - Q. Yes?
- A. About 85% came into the Canadian Merchant Service Guild.
- Q. 85% came into the Canadian Merchant Service Guild?
- A. Between 80 and 85. I can't tell you the exact figure.
 - Q. Then what happened?
- A. Well, then the next thing we did, I wrote to, I believe, Captain Slocombe, and asked for a meeting, and I am going to have to go back in some old sores, and I was hoping to be able to avoid it here.

I have a brief to present, and

I was hoping not to have to go back into the old

picture. Is it necessary for me to get back into that?

Q. It will certainly be of interest



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English

to the Commission.

A. Well, I attempted to meet with the Department of Transport officials, and was having difficulty arranging a meeting. This got into November of 1959, and I went to Ottawa and met with Mr. Elroy Robson of the Brotherhood. He knew the difficulty I was having.

Q. What sort of difficulty were you having?

A. Well, apparently didn't want to meet with Captain Norman Johnston on behalf of the pilots.

Q. Yes?

A. So Elroy Robson was very helpful to me on behalf of the group of pilots, and first of all -- I am a little bit ahead of my story -- when the Department of Transport officials didn't want to meet with me, we put on a little pressure of a general meeting.

THE CHAIRMAN: I might just say here this might be policy because I think Mr. Lalonde has the same problem. Carry on.

of Transport officials did not want to meet with me.

I think perhaps that came from the Director of Marine
Regulations, from Alan Cumyn. As we went to Ottawa,
the meeting in the hotel with the Guild officials and
Mr. Elroy Robson, he called Mr. Cumyn -- not Mr. Cumyn,





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English

Mr. Bullock, Captain Bullock, the official of the Canadian Merchant Service Guild in the West Coast, and he suggested that they meet with me. Then a meeting was arranged the next day.

Q. Who was present?

A. Captain Slocombe. There was several officials -- Mr. McPherson of the Personnel Department; I believe Captain Jones -- I am not certain of that -- I think Captain Jones was there.

Q. What happened?

Mr. Baxter of the Personnel Department. They suggested then that we prepare a brief for presentation to them, which we did, and also to get a committee. A committee was selected and we prepared a brief and presented it to Captain Slocombe and, I think, Captain Leask -- I believe Mr. McPherson; I am not certain whether Mr. McPherson was at this meeting at St. Catharines. This took place at St. Catharines on the 17th November, 1959.

Q. Yes?

A. I have a copy of the brief here, sir. It is really proposals of this group of pilots. We presented it in a general way at the meeting in the Welland House Hotel in the City of St. Catharines on the 17th November, 1959.

MR. JACQUES: I should like, My Lord, to file this document as Exhibit No. 1098. It is entitled Proposals of the Pilots in the Port Weller/Sarnia District, dated November 17th, 1959.



---EXHIBIT NO. 1098: Proposals of the Pilots in the Port Weller/Sarnia District, November 17th, 1959.

MR. JACQUES: Q. Now, sir, I see this refers to the Port Weller/Sarnia District.
Was the District officially created then?

- A. Well, I am not certain whether that was created officially at that time.
- Q. But anyway the people who you represented were pilots engaged in piloting between Port Weller and Sarnia?
- A. Yes, and I believe some other District too at that time.
 - Q. Some pilots from the other Districts?
- A. They were piloting from, I believe, north of Sarnia and east of Port Weller and into Toronto and Hamilton at that time too, down Lake Michigan. I think at that time they were also going to Fort William and Port Arthur.
 - Q. What happened at that meeting?
- A. At this meeting we presented in a general way to Captain Slocombe and his Committee and then we asked to have a meeting early in the year -- that would be in 1960 -- as soon as possible in the new year, to talk over this in a specific manner.

 Another meeting was arranged by Captain Slocombe and we met in Ottawa on January 29th, 1960.
 - Q. Yes?
- A. And negotiated on these proposals.

 That year through the negotiation of these proposals



English

the salary was increased from \$950.00 a month to \$1,200.00 a month. We were promised a 50-hour work week on behalf of the group of pilots.

- Q. Let me stop you here. You were promised a 50-hour work week?
 - A. Yes. sir.
 - Q. Was that promised in writing?
 - A. No, sir, just verbally.
 - Q. It was a verbal promise?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Would you explain that a little more fully? Were you promised that pilots would not be on board ships for longer than 50 hours per week?
- A. Well, sir, in the proposals here we asked for a 40-hour work week to be brought into effect.
- Q. Excuse me; was that a limitation of 40 hours in any given week that a pilot would be aboard a ship?
- A. That is right. And we asked in (b) in the proposals on page 2 plus time and a half for overtime, double time on Sundays and holidays, riding on Lake Erie for ships' benefits shall be considered full time, and (e) a standby time must be set up and considered full time when awaiting calls from clerks and dispatchers. That was the time, part of it.
- Q. Let me interrupt you again. You mentioned overtime and time and a half etc. a moment ago?





A. That is right.

Q. What was the decision on that particular point?

A. What was the decision on that particular point?

Q. Yes.

A. We went over these proposals with Captain Slocombe and his Committee from 1, 2, 3, (a), (b), and (c). Then the officials -- Captain Slocombe as the Chairman of that Committee said that they would pay 12, give us an increase for the pilots that year from \$950.00 to \$1,200.00 a month. We understood that the 50-hour work week would also be applicable. We agreed verbally at this meeting that the 50-hour work week should be for all time aboard ship where the ship is paying the pilotage tariff for the pilot's services.

In this proposal, sir, there is also mention that we did ask for riding time on Lake Erie where the pilot was aboard for the ship's purposes. That is, riding time from the Fairway buoy outside of Port Colborne to outside of Southeast Shoal.

- Q. What happened to that request?
- A. We compromised on that. Mr.

 Baxter, in fact, was at that meeting, of the Personnel

 Department. He said that if we continued to press

 for that, which we did not, then he would have to

 again take this matter up with the Treasury officials.

We wanted to be reasonable and we





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English

felt that the \$1,200.00 was a \$250.00 increase and it was a nice increase, a reasonable increase at the beginning of our negotiations and we compromised on this riding time on Lake Erie. But we did mention that perhaps that should be ready to be perhaps considered again in another year.

- Q. Let me interrupt you again once more, please. I take it then that the riding time was not included in the 50 hours per week?
- A. This riding time on Lake Erie, that is right.
 - Q. Was not included?
 - A. That was not included.
- Q. It was not intended that the 50 hours be calculated from the time you boarded a ship, say, at Port Weller until you got off the ship at Sarnia?
- A. That is right. This riding time on Lake Erie was not included.
- Q. Was not included in the 50 hours per week?
 - A. That is right.
- Q. What was included in the 50 hours, the time in the Welland Canal and also ---
- A. All other time when the ship pays.
- Q. And also in the Detroit River and St. Clair River?
 - A. That is right, or taking these



English

ships into port, their detention in port and so on.

Q. I see.

A. In several ports on Lake Erie that they take them into.

Q. Yes; would you continue, please?

A. Unfortunately this 50-hour work week was not adhered to and I waited until the first of June before I began to protest on behalf of the pilots.

Q. That was the same year, 1960?

A. 1960, that is right. I received the hours from a number of them that they were putting in, not including this riding time on Lake Erie.

At that time they were doing somewhere around an 80-hour work week. This was the early part of the year from the middle of April, we will say, to the first of June. I kept a record of seven pilots who gave me their hours. I did not want to bother them all. I just wanted to get enough that I could get an average some way or another. I kept that record all season and in the season of 1960 they averaged a 70-hour work week aboard ship for pilotage duty not including this riding time on Lake Erie.

- Q. How did you establish this average?
- A. Pilots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, which I have here, sir, gave me their time every month.
 - Q. What times did they give you?
- A. They gave me all their times from the time they were dispatched at Port Weller until



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- Q. What times did you take? What hours did you take? Did you take the time at which they were dispatched or the time they boarded the vessel?
 - A. The time he boarded the vessel.
- Q. I imagine in the course of one ship there might be detention somewhere?
 - A. Oh, yes.
 - Q. Did that happen?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. That is a reasonable assumption?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Did you include the detention time in there?
- A. That is right. If the pilot was paid, if that detention was part of the pilot's service for that ship, yes, that was included.

THE CHAIRMAN: I have one question

-- the time boarded? You said the time ordered?

THE WITNESS: Well, this is 1960,

sir. I think it was the time -- I am not certain if it was the time aboard ship or the time they reported at the pilot office. I think perhaps it was the time they reported to the pilot office. It could be either one or the other, the time they boarded ship or the time they reported at the pilot office.

MR. JACQUES: Q. Could that

include also travelling time?





English

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A. Possibly, yes, if they were dispatched from their home, from the pilot office, I think that was possibly included.

MR. JACQUES: Yes, I see.

MR. LALONDE: Including their travelling time from their home to the pilot office, you said?

THE WITNESS: No, from their dispatching, from the pilot office to wherever they were dispatched to.

MR. LALONDE: I see; if they were sent, say, to Cleveland or to the other end of the District?

THE WITNESS: That is right, that was part of the time.

MR. JACQUES: Q. And you arrived at what figure, did you say?

A. Well, they averaged that year 2,311 hours.

Q. When you say "they averaged", what do you mean? Did you total up all the hours?

A. That is right. Each month I would total it up.

- Q. For the seven of them?
- A. For the seven, yes.
- Q. At the end of the year you divided the total by seven?
 - A. Yes, that is right.
 - Q. And that answer which you got



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would be the average number of hours for one out of seven pilots?

- Α. That is right.
- Q. To arrive at 70 hours per week how did you proceed? By how many weeks did you divide the total?
 - A. I divided into days, sir.
 - Q. Into days?
- A. That is right. There were 231 days in that season. I took the total number, or at least the average hours, Pilot #1 did 2,324 hours; Pilot #2 did 2,173; Pilot #3 did 2,463; Pilot #4 did 2,423; Pilot #5 did 2,051; Pilot #6 did 2,440 and Pilot #7 did 2,301.
- Q. And that gives you a total of 16,175 hours?
 - That is right, divided by seven. A.
 - By seven pilots? Q.
 - That is right. Α.
 - Which gives an average of 2,311 Q.

hours?

- That is right. A.
- That was to November 30th? Q.
- That was to November 30th. A.
- 1960? Q.
- That is right. Now if they were A. working a 50-hour work week they would average 7.14 hours per day. In a 30-day month at a 50-hour work week (which we were promised, you see) they would put



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English

in 214.2 hours per month. On a 31-day month they would put in 221.3 hours per month.

Then 231 days on a 50-hour work week, they would have averaged 1649.3 hours per season. Instead of that they averaged 2,311 hours per season. So in other words they worked 662 hours overtime per pilot in the year 1960. With 662 multiplied by the 50 -- 33,100 -- divided by 1649; I figured there were 20 more pilots needed that year to give this 50-hour work week.

- Q. How many pilots did you have then in your District?
- A. I believe there were 45, I think, then.
 - Q. Forty-five pilots?
 - A. Around 45.

MR. JACQUES: I should like to file this document as Exhibit 1099 -- detail of the work load of seven pilots in the Port Weller/Sarnia District for the 1960 season.

- ---EXHIBIT NO. 1099: Detail of work load of seven pilots in the Port Weller/Sarnia District in 1960.
- Q. Yes. And what happened in June of 1960?
- A. I would like to mention here

 before we go on -- I think this is important too -
 that this year the pilots did not go out of the District.

 That was also agreed on in the meeting with the

 officials, in our meeting of January 29th, 1960; this



English

is a 70-hour work week without going out of the District. I think this is very important because the next year they were dispatched out of the District, where they really did get into extreme hours of 100 to 140 hours aboard ships for pilotage duties. I think it is important that this be brought out at this time.

- Q. Yes, then what happened?
- A. Well, I was asking for a meeting so that we could do something about these extra hours that we were promised. Mr. Alan Cumyn said in his letters -- I saw one presented here in St. Catharines to the Royal Commission where this 50-hour work week was supposed to be for 50 hours of actual work on the bridge of the ship.
 - Q. You say you have a letter?
- A. There was a letter and I have a copy of it here. I heard that letter being presented to this meeting. I have it also.
 - Q. It was filed?
- A. It was filed and I have a copy of it here too. I would like to say that in no way, shape or form was this the agreement of the 50-hour work week for actual time on the bridge of a ship.
- Q. Would you have the date of that letter, please?
- A. The date of Mr. Alan Cumyn's letter was September 7th, 1960.

THE CHAIRMAN: In view of the time,





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while you are looking for that we are going to take a very short break.

---SHORT RECESS.

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--- UPON RESUMING AT 11:50 A.M.

MR. JACQUES: My Lord, the letter to which the witness made reference as regard the 50-hour work week has been filed as Exhibit 1044.

---EXHIBIT NO. 1044: Letter produced by Witness Johnston regarding the 50-hour work week.

BY MR. JACQUES:

Q. Yes, what happened after you received this letter?

A. Well, that letter, sir, was not sent to me. It was sent to all the pilots in the --

Q. You were not a pilot then?

A. No, sir, I was not a registered pilot.

Q. What happened?

A. I would just like to correct something here which I have not brought you quite up to date. This came to my mind during the recess. My services were terminated by the Canadian Merchant Service Guild as of January 31st, 1960.

Q. I see, yes.

A. Then I became the business

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TORONTO, ONTARIO

manager of the International Organization of Masters and Mates and Pilots.

- Q. Where is their head office?
- A. The head office is in Cleveland, Great Lakes District Local 47.
 - Q. This was an American organization?
 - A. That is right.
 - Q. You became --
- This would be -- we were the Α. Canadian group of Local 47.
- Q. Was this organization affiliated with any other labour organization in the States? Oh, yes. It is affiliated A. with the AFL and CIO.
- But was it then affiliated with Q. those?
- Was our group affiliated with A. those? They would be through our pilots' organization, yes.
- Would the SIU also be affiliated Q. with this organization?
- No, sir. Well, I am not certain Α. on that. No, I don't believe it was because I don't think the SIU was affiliated with the AFL and CIO or the CLC so there was no affiliation, as far as I know, with the SIU.
- Would you please let me sum up. Q. You became agent for the Canadian Merchant Service Guild in 1959?

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Α.	Yes

- Q. What month would you tell me?
- A. I believe in September of 1959.
- I think the first week in September, shortly after Labour Day.
- Q. On the 31st of January, 1960 you were thanked for your services by the Guild?
 - A. My services were terminated.
 - Q. Your services were terminated?
 - A. That is right.
- Q. Who approached whom, the international union or you?

A. Well, they had -- the pilots had been under the old Great Lakes Pilots' Association before I became connected with it at all or with them. Now, I don't know whether the old Great Lakes Pilots' Association had an affiliation with the International Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots so I think they got Royla. Johnson, who was President of the Great Lakes District Local 47, came to see me in 1959. We talked this matter over and in 1959 we felt they should go into the Canadian Merchant Service Guild. At least I felt that and Captain Royland Johnson would like to take us back into the IOMMP; so then I led the group into the IOMMP.

I want to go a little further if I can, sir, so you will get this picture correctly.

That was in 1960. In 1961 I resigned.



Q.

A. From the International Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots, Local 47, Great Lakes District. And then I met with some of the officials of the Corporations in Montreal, the Federation of St. Lawrence River Pilots and came back from Montreal and then organized this group of pilots into the Professional -- the Great Lakes -- the Corporation of Professional Great Lakes Pilots.

From what?

- Q. That was in 1961?
- A. That was in 1961. So I want to get you up to that part of the story.
 - Q. What month was that?
- A. This would be in August, sir,
 I think the 7th of August, 1961 -- around the early
 part of August.
- Q. Throughout that period when you were the agent either for the Guild or for Local 47, did you receive any remuneration from those organizations?
- A. Yes, I did. For the Guild and for the IOMMP. For the Guild I was paid an agent's salary of \$480.00 a month.
- Q. Throughout that period of time, from 1959 to 1961, to the best of your knowledge, could the pilots belong to more than one organization at a time?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. In 1959 to which organizations



English

did they belong?

A. Well, some of them belonged to two or three perhaps.

- Q. Which were they?
- A. Well, I would know the number that would be into the International Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots. I would know the number that would be into the Canadian Merchant Service Guild. I don't know the number that were into the other organizations besides --
 - Q. Which other organizations?
- A. I am referring to them. They may be into the IOMMP. They could also be members of the Canadian Merchant Service Guild. They could also be members of the Civil Service Association of Canada.

Now, when you ask me how much

Q. I wasn't asking you how much you were paid.

A. I told you how much I was paid.

You asked if I received any remuneration. I think we should go a little further into this so you will get this picture too.

In the International Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots, the way this was arranged was I was supposed to receive a salary up to \$500.00 a month and that was later supposed to be increased to \$750.00 a month, which I never received

I was paid --



English

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though and the dues I was receiving from the pilots.

Q. You received dues from the pilots themselves. That was your remuneration?

A. Yes, that is right. I would like to say in 1961 I netted -- 1960 I guess it was, about \$240.00 a month.

Q. From dues?

A. From dues. I had to pay all my expenses. In 1962 I netted about \$64.50 a month from dues, paying all my expenses.

MR. LALONDE: Excuse me. You said 1962. You didn't say 1961.

THE WITNESS: 1960, 1961, yes.

I am one year out there.

MR. JACQUES: Q. And then in 1961 after the incorporation of the Corporation of Professional Great Lakes Pilots, what happened to the membership of Local 47?

A. Practically all of those pilots had been in Local 47 and then they came into the Corporation of Professional Great Lakes Pilots.

Q. Do you know if they severed all relations with Local 47?

A. No, I wouldn't know that. They could remain if they wished in any organization they would want to belong to. I surmise that they pretty well resigned at that time from the --

Q. At any rate you had severed all relations with them?



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- Q. Were you also told that there were various stoppages of work on the Great Lakes say between, I think, 1958 -- during 1958?
- A. There was during 1958. I had no connection there, sir, at all in 1958.
 - Q. You had nothing to do with that?
 - A. No.
 - Q. You had nothing to do at all?
 - A. No, that is right.
- Q. Was there any subsequent stoppage of work -- I don't recal?
- A. Yes -- during 1958 there was, I believe you would call it, a lockout, I guess.
 - Q. After 1958?
- A. No, there was no stoppage in 1959, or 1960 or 1961. We did talk about a general meeting if the Department of Transport officials would not meet with us in November, 1959, but we had the meeting and there was not any stoppage.
- Q. 1958 were you the organizer or agent for the Canadian Merchant Service Guild?
 - A. No, sir.
- Q. Were you interested and involved in pilotage matters then?
- A. Well, prior to the opening of the Seaway I had on a number of occasions taken ships down through the Welland Canal and sometimes from Port Colborne through to Montreal.





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29 30 appointed at any of the answers I get.

Q. Your interest in organizing pilots into a union of some kind started only in 1959?

A. That is right, sir, in about July, 1959 when I could see the difficulty they were having. The hours that the men put in there that summer was really killing. They needed someone, who was not a pilot, to be able to help them and so I took that on, attempted to do something for them and not only something for the pilots but for pilotage.

I live on the lake bank, sir, at Port Dalhousie. I would see -- which is now part of the City of St. Catharines. I could see the delays of those ships waiting days -- some of them waiting a couple of days, sometimes, for pilots.

Q. Excuse me for interrupting you again, but in 1958 during the stoppage of work or lockout, whatever you call it, you had absolutely nothing to do directly or indirectly in that matter?

> That is right. A.

You did not participate in any Q. way, shape or form?

> A. That is right.

friend seems to be a little disappointed.

MR. JACQUES: Thank you, sir.

MR. LALONDE: I am sorry. My

MR. JACQUES: I am never dis-

THE WITNESS: I would like to

point out something.



THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Johnston?

THE WITNESS: If I may, sir.

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In forming this Corporation, which was on the 7th of August, until I resigned again from the Corporation on the 8th day of January, 1962, I received no remuneration during those five months. A trust fund was set up to start the Corporation and the trust fund was set up in my name. As each member who wanted to join the Corporation would make out a cheque for \$100.00 to Captain Norman S. Johnston in trust, and that is the way the Corporation was started.

Then, when we got 70% into the Corporation and then we had our first meeting after the season closed, and in December provisional officers were elected in December. A general meeting was being held in January of 1962. I resigned on that date. I wanted to bring you up into this picture, as you go along, so you will understand it right from 1959 until 1962.

MR. JACQUES: Thank you, sir.

MR. LALONDE: My friend stated

that there were various stoppages of work on the Great Lakes. I think the evidence is that up to now there was only one.

THE CHAIRMAN: In 1958?

MR. JACQUES: I stand corrected.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Brisset?





English

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. BRISSET:

- Q. Sir, I have read your brief with interest and there are some points I would like to take up with you. You told us that you were born in 1903 and semi-retired in 1946 at the tender age of 43 years of age?
 - A. That is right, sir.
- Q. Without hurting your modesty, would it be correct to say that you retired this early in order to devote more of your time to worthy causes?
- A. To worthy causes; is that what I understand?
 - Q. Worthy causes?
 - A. Pardon?
 - Q. Worthy?
 - A. Worthy causes?
 - Q. Yes.
- A. I was able, sir, to retire

 perhaps a little sooner than the average person. I

 was interested in the investment game for a number of

 years and that is how I was able to retire and go home,

 and that was in June, 1946, and live in semi-retirement.
- Q. When did you become interested in pilotage, Captain?
- A. 1959. I think perhaps -- here is another thing. You know, some of these things come back to you as you ask me certain questions. I was also an examiner, as I did mention, with the Department of Transport officials when pilotage was set up on the



Great Lakes and connecting waters.

How I was appointed was; the pilots went to their members in Georgian Bay perhaps, in Kingston perhaps, in St. Catharines and Lincoln and so on and asked that someone sit on that Board with the Department of Transport officials because I believe some of them were concerned -- that had been locked out -- they would perhaps not get the markings they were entitled to. That is the reason why -- That is when I first became interested in pilotage.

- Q. In fact, Captain, when did you espouse the cause of the Port Weller-Sarnia pilots?
 - A. In July of 1959.
- Q. You had been interested in pilotage before that?

A. Oh yes, as a pilot. I had a number of occasions on taking ships from -- down the Welland Canal and, as I told you, from Port Colborne to Montreal.

Q. In 1958 you were living in Port Dalhousie?

- A. That is right.
- Q. You were aware of what was going on at the time in connection with the pilotage area that was being formed?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. I would like to reminisce with you this year particularly. Do you remember the time you were picketing in 1958 with the pilots of the Great

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Lakes Pilots' Association?

A. No. I did not picketing in 1958, sir. I knew there was picketing going on but I myself did no picketing in 1958, so you are not informed properly there.

Q. You did not have any participation directly or indirectly in those activities at the time?

A. I didn't do any picketing in 1958 at that time.

Q. Then, would it be correct to state that your first picketing activity was when you picketed the BRITANNIA, the Queen's yacht, when she went through the Welland Canal in 1959?

A. That is right, sir.

Q. Do you remember the date the Royal Canadian Mounted Police picked you up gently and deposited you outside of sight and reach on the Welland Canal?

A. Picked me up gently and did what, sir?

Q. And deposited you outside of reach and sight.

MR. LALONDE: Reach of what?

Q. Of the BRITANNIA and the Queen, and Her Majesty, the Queen.

A. You must be misinformed there, sir. The Royal Mounted Police did not pick me up and deposit me outside of the sight. I would like to tell you a little bit perhaps about that picketing.



picketing Her Majesty, the Queen.

English

Q. Yes, I would be very much interested in what you say were your reasons for

A. Well, we were not picketing our good Queen. We felt that there was being some rewarding going on at that time; that the dispatcher position had not been open for competition, and also that the dispatcher was given the position of piloting the Royal Yacht perhaps without, again, competition because he had been the dispatcher in 1958.

I would also like to mention that I went down to the officials the day before, the Canal, and told them what we planned to do, and the Canal authorities knew all about it. The following day when you said that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police officials picked me up and deposited me outside, that is not a true story. I was told that we could not picket on Canal property, so I went to see Mr. Paul Ellis, Superintendent of the Canal, and he informed me of that, and we then picketed on the roadway by the bridge at the head of Lock 1.

- Q. You told us you were appointed examiner for the Department of Transport to select pilotage material or candidates that were to serve in 1959. When were you so appointed?
- A. It would be just before the examinations took place that year. Sometime in April. Middle of April. There was two days sitting at Montreal; I believe it was the 16th and 17th of





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English

April in Montreal. Twenty-four pilots came up there for examination, and if I can remember the day, I think the 16th and 17th was a Thursday and Friday, and we came up to Toronto and sat there for four days, and the dates were the 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd of April, which I believe was a Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Fifty pilots came up for examination in Toronto. There was a total of 74 pilots. We had an average of 12 pilots per day. Two an hour. Half an hour to each man. Perhaps a man himself would be in for his examination somewhere between 20 and 25 minutes, and the other two examiners and I, Captain Jones, Captain Morrison and myself --Captain Lee sometimes relieved Captain Jones -- and there was a gentleman from the Personnel Department, and I have forgotten his name, who sat there with us all that time. That is the way the examinations took place.

I would like to mention if I may at this time that there was some remarks about the examination in St. Catharines. Captain Stevenson apparently felt that he didn't receive a proper examination. I would like to say this: Captain Stevenson received the same examination that everyone else received.

He said he was only in two or three minutes, and also that all he was asked, whether he had been on Georgian Bay, something to this effect, and that is not a true statement. He received the



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English

examination the same as everyone else, and from the Ships Pilots Rating Guide, and the formula which we had to follow -- I have a copy of it here -- and I would like to say this again: Unfortunately there was only 20 pilots appointed that spring, and there was some dissention amongst some because they were not all in the first twenty.

had to have many years of experience, and there were some men who came up there with some 15 to 20 and 25, and one man I believe had 31 years experience, so Captain Stevenson with just 3 years experience — and you had to have 3 years experience or you would have been scratched — so Captain Stevenson was just under the wire coming in for the examination as set up by the Department of Transport officials. I had nothing to do with setting it up.

I just wanted to correct that impression which to me was wrong. I think Captain Stevenson had a very fair examination.

officials that we should have a day of revision -perhaps longer. I could see some errors taking place
in this thing, in this examination, as you go along,
but at the time the ships were in Montreal waiting
to come up the Seaway when our examinations were starting on the 16th and 17th, and we sat four more days
in Toronto, the 20th, 21st, 22nd and 22rd, and there
wasn't sufficient time left for a day of revision.



If there was a day of revision

I am sure there would have been -- some would have
got a little higher marking. I felt that all the way
through. Unfortunately they couldn't be all in the
first 20, and there was some dissention, and anyone
that only had 3 years certainly couldn't get up with
those who had 15, 20 and 25 years. It would be
impossible, so I just wanted to correct that evidence.

Q. I see in your brief on page 9, Captain, paragraph 9, you make this recommendation:
That seniority rights of the pilots now established in these Districts must be respected at all times and not encroached upon whatsoever.

What do you mean exactly by

I think when more pilots are

A. Well, I believe that seniority rights should be respected.

Q. In other words, a pilot who has been working in a District should be given preference?

required the seniority rights of any man who has worked should be respected. I would like to say this if I may at this time: I think perhaps in 1959 if something like that had been adhered to, those gentlemen who did not get in the first 20, who had already been piloting, some of them lost their livelihood that year. I always felt sorry to see that. I had nothing to do with setting up the examination, as you know, but I think seniority rights then perhaps -- with

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this?



an important part.

English

a good record, mind you; you can't have seniority rights without a record, but with a good record those seniority rights should have been respected I think at that time, and it would have eliminated a lot of the ill feeling that took place because some were

piloting and others weren't, and I do think that is

We cannot correct those errors, if they were errors, but the seniority rights of those today should be respected or anyone who had worked in piloting in the past.

Some of them in 1959 are not piloting today because they were not amongst the 20, and they were only promised temporary employment. They were also told, I believe, if they were three days off, slackness, in 1959 they could be laid off and so on and so forth, so some pilots left and took other jobs, permanent jobs. I think those men are entitled — when any more pilots are required, they should be given an opportunity to get back into pilotage, and that is why I mention that.

Q. In other words, you concede there was an error made in 1959 when you were one of the examiners, when in selecting the pilots, most of those who had worked in 1958 were left out, and instead those who had picketed and refused to work in 1958 were taken in?

A. Mr. Brisset, I have to disagree with you there. That is not true either. Quite a number



English

of those who worked in 1958 were in the first 20.

Quite a number of them. Those are facts that could be proven. I am not saying that just to -- I know those to be facts.

Q. Well, the records, to be quite fair to you, Captain, show that out of the first 20 that were selected, and I am now referring to Exhibit 1077, the time book, the record shows that 10 out of 30 that had been piloting the previous year were selected, and 10 that had not been piloting the previous years, namely those who had been involved in difficulties and had picketed --

- A. Ten each; is that right?
- Q. Ten and ten.
- A. So it can't be said that

 Norman Johnston was showing some partiality to those
 who had not been working that year.
- earlier that you did not recall whether you had made your appeals to pilots at the Port Weller-Sarnia area in 1959 verbally or in writing. To refresh your memory, I would like to show you what I might call a circular which was issued around July 20, 1959, and which was addressed in this manner:

"To member and non-member pilots of the Great Lakes Pilots Association in the Port Weller-Sarnia area.

"I, Captain Norman Johnston, have offered my services to the Great Lakes



English

Pilots Association as business manager.

I will seek through the proper channels and with the help and guidance of good labour leaders, ways and means and the possibility of entering into the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway,

Transport and General Workers Unions, a bona fide affiliate of the Canadian Labour Congress.

"I will seek further to end the discord, bitterness and fear that exists in this pilotage area at the present time under a so-called government set-up for pilotage which is government controlled in name only. That pilots may be free men, and able to call their soul their own."

And reading further:

"Let us all join hands in this worthy cause for the good of pilotage and our country as a whole, so that foreign shipping interests will not be dictating policy to our marine services branch of the Department of Transport."

MR. LALONDE: Hear, hear!

Q. And then at the bottom there
was a further bulletin, "Please sign, tear off and
return this section to Captain N. S. Johnston, Business
Manager, Great Lakes Pilots Association, 42 Ann Street,





English

Port Dalhousie, Ontario."

- A. That is right.
- Q. Do you recall this circular?
- A. Yes, I sure do.
- Q. You had assumed, I take it,

that you would be --

- A. Pardon?
- Q. You had assumed you would be elected before the vote took place?

A. That was sent out, but I was asked how it first started. It was verbally when we first -- many of the pilots came to see me, and we talked about this before I even sent out that circular. That circular, that is right, that went out, and then I received that sort of ballot effect there -- they wished me to see what I could do on their behalf, and then that is when I arranged the meeting with Mr. Elroy Robson of the Railroad Brotherhood.

MR. BRISSET: I would like, if I may, to file this circular possibly as part of the brief, Exhibit 1004.

MR. LALONDE: It should be filed as a separate document.

THE CHAIRMAN: Under a separate number, 1100. The title would be?

MR. BRISSET: Circular issued around July 20, 1959, by Captain Norman S. Johnston, to member and non-member pilots of the Great Lakes



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English

Pilots Association in the Port Weller-Sarnia area.

---EXHIBIT NO. 1100: Circular issued by Captain Norman S. Johnston, July 20, 1959.

BY MR. BRISSET:

Q. Captain Johnston, I have another circular that was issued under your signature on or about October 30, 1959, addressed to the same people.

A. Yes.

MR. BRISSET: I would like to file this under the same number if I may be permitted.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is right.

MR. LALONDE: What is the date

of it?

MR. BRISSET: October 30, 1959.

Q. In this report, Captain, you were advising the pilots of the results of your interview with Mr. Robson?

A. Yes.

Q. And Mr. Dodge; is that right?

A. Yes, that is right. I didn't read that whole thing, but that is who I met with, yes, Mr. Robson and Mr. Dodge.

Q. You were enjoining the pilots to join the Guild at this time?

A. That is right.

Q. And you conclude in this manner, if I may quote:

"I therefore ask you to back up this

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English

opportunity with your whole-hearted support both financially and otherwise, and send to me your initiation fee and at least three months' dues at your earliest opportunity."

You were repeating your exhortation, "Let us all join hands in this worthy cause for the good of pilotage and our country, that pilots may be free men and able to call their soul their own." You were very much interested at the time in the souls of the pilots of the District?

A. Well, Mr. Brisset, I want to say this: I sat there and saw what was going on in 1959, and I saw the overworking of these pilots in this District, and I will tell you overworking wasn't human in one way, shape or form. These men, I have seen them come off their ships exhausted, haggard and faces drawn and tired and needed rest, and they were requested again to go out in a few hours' time, when more capable men could have been brought into pilotage.

ships laying out there at anchor either. It is a funny thing, in this meeting so far that I have attended,
I have never heard anything about economy, about the economics of lost time. Maybe it has been mentioned, but I haven't been here, but the economics of lost time, the cost of delays waiting for pilots must have been tremendous. I could see this from my home, ships anchored from east of Port Weller above Port Dalhousie, and from my home I see 180 degrees of the circle, sir.



English

Q. At that time when you were seeking to have the pilots in the Port Weller-Sarnia area join the Guild, you were still affiliated, weren't you, with the International Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots, of which Mr. Rolla R. Johnson was President?

A. No, sir, there was no affiliation at that time.

Q. What was your relationship, if there was any, with Captain Johnson?

A. All I can say it was a friendly relationship, but there was no affiliation in any way, shape or form at that time with the International Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots. When the pilots were in the old Great Lakes Pilots Association, then there was an affiliation with the International Organization.



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- Q. But you still have pilots with whom you were in contact who belonged to the International Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots?
- A. I do not think they belonged. To my knowledge I do not think anyone belonged at that time.
- Q. I would like to read to you, Captain, an extract from the press release which appeared in the Globe and Mail on November 20th, 1959, and would ask you to confirm whether this is to your knowledge or not.

It was entitled "Decision could aid Canada Lake Pilots".

"Captain Rolla Johnson said the swing to the Guild was made with full knowledge and agreement of the U.S. organization. 'We are in full support and work very closely with Captain Johnston,' the U.S. official said.

'There is extensive cooperation between our two groups.'

"The decision from which Captain

Johnson said there is no avenue of appeal ---"

If I may interrupt here, he was speaking of the decision of the National Labour Relations Board in the States which put a stop to picketing of ocean ships in American ports.

"The decision", said Captain Johnson, "limits the men that may be used on picket lines and provides that they always be in sight of the vessel concerned."





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A. You are speaking now of Captain Rolla Johnson?

Q. Yes.

"This may mean that small boats, up to about 55 feet in length, would be used to carry pickets and signs."

I am sorry; I started at the wrong place. The first paragraph should have read this way:

"Since last year's dispute the pilots
have swung toward the Merchants Service
Guild, of which many are members. Some also
have signed cards with the Civil Service
Association of Canada. Leading the negotiating team is Captain J. J. Deslaurier of
Montreal, Secretary of the Guild, with
Captain Norman Johnston, of Port Dalhousie."
And so on.

Then another statement of Captain Johnson ---

- A. Rolla you are speaking of?
- Q. Yes.
- A. Please say that ---
- Q. "We have no belligerent plans

 for the near future provided the Canadian

 Government stops threatening and harassing

 the Canadian pilots. If there is no action

 on a settlement by next spring, the picket lines

 will be out down here again."

During that period of time is it true that you were working in close cooperation with Captain Johnson?

A. We had no connection with the I.O.M.M.P.



 I doubt it at that time. There was an old affiliation with the old Great Lakes Pilots Association and Captain Rolla Johnson of the Great Lakes District Local 47 had nothing to say in one way, shape or form about us going into the Canadian Merchant Service Guild. I remember that report in the paper.

As far as Captain Rolla Johnson is concerned he had no decision to make in that in one way, shape or form.

MR. BRISSET: I would like to file this extract from the Toronto Globe and Mail dated November 20, 1959, as Exhibit 1101.

--- EXHIBIT NO. 1101: Extract from the Toronto Globe and Mail, November 20, 1959.

- Q. Now, Captain, I would like to refresh your memory of a letter that you addressed on March 6, 1960, to the Honourable George Hees, Minister of Transport. Do you recall having written this letter? You referred to it in your brief.
- A. Yes. I wrote Mr. Hees quite a number of letters.
- Q. Yes, but do you recall this one in particular?
- A. I cannot until I just look it over.
 Going over it, in a way, yes.
- Q. The letter says, Captain, that you signed it in this manner -- "Captain Norman S. Johnston, Canadian Pilots Representative and Business Manager,





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---EXHIBIT NO. 1102:

Great Lakes and Port Weller-Sarnia Pilots and International Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots."

You have come then ---

- A. That is right, into the International Organization around the 1st February, 1960.
- Q. In this letter, Captain, if I may just give a summary, you were recommending this, and I quote: "Further to my letter of February 24th protesting to you, sir, the issuing of a B licence or any licence whatsoever by Canada or the United States to a foreign or British ship master or 'other officers' for open lake pilotage; among other things, the letter also says it must be made certain that only a Canadian or American citizen who is a qualified pilot is on call as a pilot aboard ship on a 24-hour basis for open lake pilotage."

That is what you were advocating at the time?

A. Read that again, please.

---Mr. Brisset showed the letter to the witness.

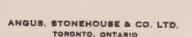
THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. BRISSET: That is what you were advocating then.

I would like to file this letter, my lord, as Exhibit 1102.

Letter dated March 6,1960, to the Hon. George Hees from Norman S. Johnston.





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Q. Captain, did you attend the hearings before the subcommittee on coastguard, coast and geodetic survey and navigation of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House of Representatives on March 9, 10 and 11, 1960, in Washington?

- A. No, sir.
- Q. You did not?
- A. No. sir.
- Q. Was Captain Rolla Johnson ---
- A. I believe he would have been there, yes.
 - Q. Instructed to speak for you?
- A. Well, he was president of the Great Lakes Districts, Local 47. I do not think he would have to have any instructions from me, but he was speaking for -- he was a president of this Great Lakes District Local 47, which we were the Canadian section.
- Q. I see. I would like to quote from the evidence of Captain Rella Johnson before the committee.
 - A. Rolla R. Johnson?
 - Q. When he said this:

"I would also like to request that a letter from my representative of Masters, Mates and Pilots in Canada be inserted in the Minutes also."

Then your letter of March 6th, 1960, to the Honourable Mr. Hees was put in the record.

A. He received all copies of my letters



that I sent up, so that could have been.

1103.

---EXHIBIT NO. 1103:

Q. So it was with your authority that he did so?

A. Well, I cannot say he asked me. I do not rememberat that time whether he asked me or not, but I would imagine that he as the president could do that. He had a copy of the letter. I sent him a copy of the letter, all letters I sent out.

Q. Do you recall having attended the hearings called by the Great Lakes Pilotage Administration?

MR. LALONDE: Would my friend file the document he has referred to before, unless the document has already been filed? Otherwise I would request it to be filed.

MR. BRISSET: Itais only a reference to the letter of the Captain. I have no objection to filing it except that this is my only copy at the moment. I would like to keep it subject to filing later on.

MR. JACQUES: We can give it a number and obtain the copy of this document, if your lordship wishes.

THE CHAIRMAN: All right; it will be

MR. BRISSET: Hearings in connection with the Great Lakes Pilotage Bill H. R. 10593.

Hearings in connection with Great Lakes Pilotage Bill H.R. 10593, dated March 9, 10, 11, 1960.





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MR. BRISSET:

Q. The question I was asking you, Captain, was whether you recall having attended the hearings held in Cleveland on January 12th, 1961, called by the Great Lakes Pilotage Administration?

- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. You recall also having given evidence before this hearing?
- A. Yes, that is right, yes. There was one brief that I had ready to present and it had to be -- it was not relevant just to the district and I presented another one the following day. I worked that night on one. That is right.
- Q. I would like to quote to you an extract from your evidence on page 253 of the transcript when you were questioned by the Chairman of the meeting, Alfred T. Neschter.

" Chairman Neschter: Captain, I would

like to clarify a few points in my own mind.

You are a Canadian citizen, I presume?

Captain Johnston: Yes, sir; I am.

Chairman Neschter: And these pilots

that you are representing are all Canadian

citizens?

Captain Johnston: That's right.

Chairman Neschter: And you are actually representing them as a Labour organization; you are not representing them as a pilots pool?

Captain Johnson: Not at the present





"time, no.

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Chairman Neschter: Do you do some dispatching of pilots?

Captain Johnston: Yes, I do some on request of our president, Captain Rolla R. Johnson. When he has requests for pilots from sailing masters he will call me and I will dispatch those, but I do not have anything to do with the dispatching of those men that are working at the present time in the Port Weller-Sarnia area.

Chairman Neschter: Those are individual arrangements that you do to help
Captain Johnson?

Captain Johnston: Yes, sir.

Mr. Thurman: Where do you dispatch from?

Captain Johnston: The home in Port Dalhousie.

Mr. Thurman: Where is Port Dalhousie?

Captain Johnston: If I might show you on the map, it is right here, right near the City of St. Catharines. In fact, we are now in the City of St. Catharines. We amalgamated with the City of St. Catharines.

Mr.Thurman: It seems to me you more or less start a contract with each ship you supply a pilot for; is that right? You say sometimes you get \$55 and sometimes you get \$42, that the rate would vary. What





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"determines what the rate will be?

Captain Johnston: The American rate has been \$55 plus expenses. The Canadian rates for a sailing master was \$42.50. When we would dispatch them to an American vessel we would get the \$55 rate."

And so on.

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Were you operating a pilotage service at the time, Captain, in competition with the government?

No, it was before the District had been, I believe, passed at Ottawa and Washington. When some pilots would be asked for outside of Sarnia, north of Sarnia, or some American vessels would come up that had a connection with the International Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots, Captain Rolla Johnson would call me and ask me to dispatch a pilot to these certain ships. That was ships at that time that -- I am just trying to go back to 1960 and 1961. That was before the American pilots came into pilotage in this Port Weller-Sarnia area, or anywhere on the Great Lakes.

It had not yet been passed, this pilotage bill between Canada and the United States. Some of these pilots or some of these captains through their agents or their captains would call Rolla Johnson when they would require a pilot outside of the Port Weller-Sarnia area. Then I would dispatch some of our men.



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Captain, that Captain Rolla Johnson would go to the ship in the American port, the ocean ship, and would say to the master: "You had better take one of my sailing masters or pilots if you don't want to get into trouble."?

A. I could not tell you what Captain

Rolla Johnson said to them at all, Mr. Brisset. But

I do know that at that time the pilotage bill had not
been passed between the two countries.

case where one of the State Line boats called me for a pilot. This ship at that time had an American pilot aboard her. She was a State Line ship and the captain was not satisfied with this pilot he had. Captain Rolla Johnson called me at night that the captain wanted another pilot. So we dispatched a man from Montreal. That ship was leaving the next morning and the only way that he could get to Detroit to be there the next morning was to fly from Montreal to New York and New York to Detroit. It was one of the State Line ships; I could not tell you which one it was. It was a Canadian we sent from Montreal.

- Q. You had a busy year in 1961, did you not, in connection with pilotage?
- A. Well, yes. I was certainly busy, I believe, yes.
- Q. Do you recall having attended the hearings of the Great Lakes Pilotage Administration in Chicago on July 17th and 18th?
 - A. Yes, I do.



Do you recall having given evidence?

Q.

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	Q.	Am I corre	ect in ass	uming	that	at the
time you	present	ed a brief	that read	l in so	far	88
specific	areas r	ecommended	and marke	d for	compu	1sory
pilotage	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	was pretty	well the	same a	s the	one
you have	present	ed before	this Commi	lssion?		

Yes, sir.



I said

A. A number of them, yes. a number of them.

Q. Do you recall after you explained your scheme counsel for the Administration Mr. Thurman turned to you and said, and I quote:

> "You pretty well covered the lakes, captain. About the only thing that you left out is the mid-lake area. Is that your feeling?

"The Witness: That is correct. would say three-quarters of the lake is left out."

In other words, am I correct in understanding, as Mr. Thurman did at the time, that under the plan which you propose in your brief only the middle of the lakes or the middle of Lake Michigan or the middle of Lake Superior would be the places where you did not require a pilot?

That is right. In the confined areas -- the same as I have presented in this brief. very similar to that. This brief is very similar. These items were very similar to the ones which I put in here, that in the confined areas of the lake always, I believe, there should be pilots aboard to assist the deep sea masters in these confined areas. remember that, I think it was practically the same in that brief if I remember right, in 1961 in Chicago.

I take it that the Pilotage Administration in the United States at the time did

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not pay too much attention to your recommendations.

A. Well, sir, I can't tell you what they did. They perhaps did give it a lot of thought but I think there is some constructive recommendations there. I had one letter from Mr. Thurman -- I don't know whether I have it or not. I remember him -- something like this, that he thought these recommendations were good or that something similar would be set up when the Americans did come into the picture in 1961.

I also had a letter from the American Merchant Marine Institute -- I forget his name -- one of the officials of the American Marine Institute who asked me for, I believe, a chart showing these pictures. Apparently ---

- Q. He could not understand from your writing what was meant; is that it? He wanted to see it with his own eyes on a chart?
- A. No, I think he was very interested in it. I think he was very much interested in it and that is why he wanted -- not being a lake men -- he did not perhaps realize -- he did not know where these areas were. He asked me to send him a chart. I forget whether it was a chart or -- I think it was a chart. He already had a copy of the brief, so it must have been a chart, so I sent him along a chart.
- Q. Finally I take it that in 1961 you did organize the pilots or assist in organizing the pilots into their present corporation?



- Q. When did you sever your connections with the International Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots?
- A. Verbally after that meeting in Chicago on the 17th day of July, 1961.
 - Q. What was the reason?
- far in the International Organization of Masters,
 Mates and Pilots. The Department of Transport
 officials were still refusing to meet with us to
 discuss these many problems of the pilots in this
 area and I did verbally say to Captain Rella Johnson
 in a hotel room in Chicago, "Rolla, I am going to look
 into semething else on behalf of this group of pilots."
 That was on the 17th day of July, the day of that
 meeting.

I came home and I wrote to one of
the pilots in District No. 1 who -- he and I had
talked several times about pilotage matters -- and
asked him if he could arrange a meeting. He arranged
a meeting around the first week in August. I met with
the pilots of the Federation of the St. Lawrence
River Pilots. Mr. Lalonde was present and I came back
up and sent out -- put out a little notice. I have
it here, sir, if the Royal Commission would like to
have it.

That is how we started the organization into the Corporation of the Professional Great

Lakes Pilots. This is dated the 5th of August.

Officially, again verbally I had



mentioned to Captain Rolla Johnson on the 17th of
July that I was resigning. I thought I had better
put that into writing officially and on the 7th day of
August I put that officially into writing, my resignation, so there could not be any dispute of the
resignation.

THE CHAIRMAN: You put it into writing and you sent it to whom?

THE WITNESS: Captain Rolla Johnson,

President of the Great Lakes District Local 47 of
the International Organization of Masters, Mates and
Pilots, my lord.

THE CHAIRMAN: Will you read the letter?

It is a short letter?

THE WITNESS: Pardon?

THE CHAIRMAN: Will you read it?

THE WITNESS: This notice here.

"To all Port Weller-Sarnia pilots:

"Important information."

This is dated August 5th, 1961.

"Captain Norman S. Johnston, invites all pilots and sailing masters to inquire of him information as to the formation of the Professional Pilots Association of Great Lakes Pilots, that is not a labour organization.

"Protect your God-given right

of human working conditions so that you will

be able to bargain for and get equality in

salary and working conditions with all





Seaway pilots.

"Act now without delay. Protect
your professional rights before it is too
late."

Signed "Captain Norman S. Johnston, Pilots: Representative."

MR. BRISSET:

Q. Captain Johnston, I have an extract from the Montreal Gazette, August 1st, 1961, from which I would like to read to you something. It is this:

"Captain Johnston sent a telegram

to Transport Minister Balcer, accusing his

Department of 'creating unemployment',

by allowing the Innstein through the canal

without a pilot. 'To relieve the pilot

shortage I would suggest that you have your

officials immediately stop sending the

pilots of their districts and put the lake

sailing masters in their areas.'

"Ships are now being delayed considerably at both ends of District No. 2 through the inadequate and inefficient pilotage system. The telegram said."

Do you recall having sent this telegram?

A. Yes, sir. That may not be the exact words. As you know, sometimes in the press there are some words changed but a telegram very similar to that.

Q. That was the general idea?



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A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were still, as the article says, the business representative of the International Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots on the 1st of August?

- A. What was the date of that?
- Q. The 1st of August.
- A. Possibly, it may be. Officially I did not resign, as I told you -- I hadn't even had that meeting at that time, which was the first week in August, when we had the meeting with the officials of the Federation of St. Lawrence River Pilots.

Officially I had not yet resigned from the 7th of August. Verbally I told Captain Rolla

Johnson I was going to look into something else on behalf of the pilots.

- Q. When you were recommending to the Minister to use sailing masters in the open area at that time, I take it that you had in mind your own organization dispatching pilots here and there?
 - A. Oh, yes.
- Q. Just one more question, captain.

 You have spoken to us about the 50-hour work week. I

 am wondering how you could put this into operation,

 Say a pilot leaves Cape Vincent and proceeds to Sarnia

 and his 50 hours of time on board ship expires while

 he is in the middle of Lake Erie. What would you

 do?
- A. Well, sir, a pilet does not punch a clock. Certainly you cannot walk off in the middle of



Lake Erie or any of his District. He must complete his consignment with that ship but it could be averaged out over the season.

MR. BRISSET: Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think therefore we will now adjourn until two-thirty this afternoon.

---Adjournment.





--- On resuming at 2.30 p.m.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. BRISSET (cont'd):

Q When did you cease to act as an examiner for the pilots in the Port Weller-Sarnia District?

(Brisset)

- A. As an examiner, you mean, sir, with the Department of Transport officials?
 - Q. Yes.
- A. On the 23rd of April. I believe the date was the 23rd of April, 1959.

MR. LALONDE: My lord, my friend has referred to an extract from the Montreal Gazette, I think, quoting a telegram to the Honourable Balcer.

I wonder would he mind filing it? It is the Montreal Gazette, August 1, 1961, an article entitled "No Welland Pilots, ships dump cargo."

THE CHAIRMAN: Exhibit 1104.

---EXHIBIT NO. 1104: Clipping from Montreal Gazette dated August 1, 1961.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LALONDE:

which Canadian Press issued from Sarnia, which is written here Sarina -- I suppose it is Sarnia. It said "two of three seagoing ships forced to postpone loading operations for twenty-four hours Friday because of a shortage of pilots in the Sarnia-Port Weller area were being unloaded here Saturday. The third wessel, the Capo Mele of Italy, requested that its



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cargo be shipped to an eastern port."

Are you aware of those events yourself?

- A. I remember reading something about that.
- Q. But you were not ---
- A. I had nothing to do with that report, sir.
- Q. Reference was made to the ctrip of the Royal Yacht Britannia in 1959 in the Welland Canal. Do you know who was appointed pilot on board?
- Captain Crawford was appointed, A. Captain Leslie Crawford was appointed pilot in the Welland Canal District.
- Q. . Was he the man who was also dispatching pilots for the Shipping Federation that year?
 - Yes, sir, he was. A.

MR. BRISSET: The previous year.

THE WITNESS: That is right.

MR. LALONDE:

- In 1958? Q.
- Yes.
- There has been evidence that the Q. man who had been appointed in the St. Lawrence-Kingston-Ottawa District was also the man who had been dispatching pilots for the Shipping Federation in previous years, and the reason alleged for his appointment there was that he was the senior pilot in the district.

Do you know the reason which was alleged in your district for his appointment because I understand that Captain Crawford was not a sailing master before 1959?



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- A. The reason for his appointment I couldn't tell you, sir.
 - q. You don't know yourself?
- A. I donot know the reason for his appointment. If I may -- if I can remember correctly, I wired the Minister at that time, and I suggested that the pilot who received the highestmarks on the Ships Pilots Rating Guide, and also a veteran of the First World War, if there was any way of picking them -- I thought there should be some way of picking them that way. That was the suggestion I made.
- Q. Captain Crawford was appointed although he had never been a sailing master before on the Great Lakes?
- A. I believe he had made a few trips in 1958 as a dispatcher for the Shipping Federation. There was a shortage of pilots, I think, and he made a few trips from Port Weller to Sarnia in 1958.
- Q. On the examination in 1959 there were only twenty men to be appointed. You said about ten out of the thirty -- ten out of thirty pilots who were appointed or employed by the Shipping Federation in 1958 were appointed pilots in the district?
- who had been we will say locked out and ten who had worked as pilots in 1958. I think that is how it worked out.
- Q. Of the thirty who had been appointed by the Shipping Federation in previous years do you



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know how many never had been sailing masters before, before they were appointed by the Shipping Federation in 1958?

- No, sir, I don't.
- Q. . You don't know? Do you know how many of them had been sailing masters?
- If I had the list to go over I could perhaps point out those who had been sailing masters and those who hadn't been. I could make an error there.too.
- Q. It is not necessary. I remember Mrs. Crawford I think did this when she was in the box. You said when you had been in the organization of the Corporation of Professional Great Lakes Pilots you did not receive any remuneration from the pilots of the district?
- No, sir. I have received no remuneration whatsoever.
- Did you receive any remuneration directly or indirectly from the other pilots of the St. Lawrence River?
 - No. sir, I did not. MR. LALONDE: Thank you.

BY MR. BRISSET:

- What do you mean, captain, when you Q. say the pilots were locked out in 1958? Do you mean to say that they were not offered work in the Port Weller-Sarnia area?
 - Well, sir, it has been called a



a lock-out, and it has been referred to many times as a lock-out, and by others, referred to as a strike.

Apparently there was not sufficient jobs under the new system for all the pilots. I

strike, and it has been called a lock-out. I don't

know whether the true name could be called a strike

Jobs under the new system for all the pilots. I believe they have received telegrams -- I have heard this mentioned, too -- from the Shipping Federation, and I cannot tell you all the particulars because at that time I was not interested in helping the pilots until the following year. So it has been called a lock-out and it has also been called a strike, so I really can't tell you what it was. There was not enough work for them all who worked the year before.

Q. Are you aware, nevertheless, that some of the sailing masters that belonged to the Great Lakes Pilots Association did not want to come and join the roster in the Port Weller-Sarnia area? Were you aware of that?

A. Yes, I believe that is so. I cannot tell you the exact picture there because, as I say, at that time -- I have heard rumours about that, yes.

MR. LALONDE: Are you aware also there was a large number of them that were not offered jobs at all?

THE WITNESS: That is what I have heard. I have heard a large number weren't offered.

THE CHAIRMAN: Captain Johnston,
you were not questioned very much about your presentation. If you want to add something about that, we will





hear you.

THE WITNESS: On page 8, my lord, Item
No. 4: "That the Pilotage Commissioners and
Administrators of both Canada and the U.S.A. consult
with representatives of the Shipping Companies, the
respective pilot organizations, and the Department of
Transport in all measures relevant to pilotage: such
as pilotage tariffs, collection and disposal of
pilotage dues, pilot boats, working conditions,
welfare and pensions, safety of life and property,
the number of pilots required in each district."

I would like to add to that after the words "number of pilots required", apprentice pilots in the district, etc. Just the words "apprentice pilots" I would like to add to that.

when it is set up certainly should have some -- if that is the recommendation of this Royal Commission that Commissioners be appointed -- I think the Commissioners should have some say in the apprentice pilots, so I would like to add that word "apprentice pilots".

I would like to go back to the

Great Lakes -- and I am only speaking about, and I

hope I am not misunderstood here -- about the Great

Lakes area. At the present time there has been a

high standard set in regards to the qualifications

for a pilot before he could sit for examination, and

he had to have three years as master or sailing master.

I think that high standard should be kept.



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I also think that when a Great Lakes master has served three years, and when I say that, three seasons, I would like to point this out: I think three seasons should be a designated number of months. The months in that season should be eight months a season; making twenty-four months that he should serve as a master or sailing master, and there is no longer any sailing masters, so it is a master of a Great Lakes vessel. When he has served twentyfour months that man has put in an apprenticeship of somewhere between fifteen and twenty years apprenticeship from the time he started sailing, learning this game on the Great Lakes, and he certainly does become an expert. I would say ninety-five per cent or perhaps more become very expert in manouvreing and handling vessels.

That is why in the Great Lakes -that is all I am talking about -- I think that high
standard should be kept, and I think that my recommendation would be that the Pilotage Commission, if
such a thing is set up, that they do have some control
over that, to maintain that high standard.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there anything else you would like to add to your representation?

THE WITNESS: Well, the others I have marked here on page 9 are referring practically to the same thing, my lord. On page 9, items 14 and 15 is practically referring to the same items. I just mentioned, "that more pilots will be required into Great Lakes Pilotage by following these recommendations



and to relieve the shortage and overworking of those now registered."

And No. 15: "That the pilots now working in Pilotage under temporary permits and not registered, including those over sixty-five years of age that have good health and eyesight, and those who have worked in the past with good records and would like to return to Pilotage, should be the first to be registered."

If I may hesitate here before I go into No. 16, sir, there were some men that came in under temporary set-up in 1959, who had been Great Lakes sailing masters for severalyears, and were only promised temporary work, and those men didn't stay in pilotage. Some figured that possibly they would not be there too long and they should go and take a permanent job, and they left.

If those men would like to come back, and they already have served as Great Lakes pilots on these ships, I think they should certainly be considered.

Then, of course, it goes into 16:

"That those desiring to enter pilotage service on
the Great Lakes and connecting waters and who have
had three successful years as master or sailing master
on these waters are good potential candidates for
these areas. They have already served an apprentice—
ship of fifteen to twenty years, or more." That
really covers what I was mentioning in the first
place, my lord.



Another thing that I would like to mention -- there is nothing here in the brief about it -- that some disciplinary action has been taken against a man in 1959, and if I may now, sir, could I mention this and speak about this gentleman?

MR. LALONDE: Without mentioning the name, please.

THE WITNESS: This pilot was suspended in 1959, sir. He had been a pilot for several years prior to the opening of the Seaway. Can I say from what descent he came?

THE CHAIRMAN: Oh, yes.

THE WITNESS: He came from ScottishFrench Canadian descent. His forebears on his
father's side came out from Scotland a number of years
ago. They settled in the Lower St. Lawrence area;
the father was a lighthouse keeper on Green Island
in the Lower St. Lawrence, out south from the Saguenay
for a number of years, I believe, until he retired.
His brother is still -- it is still in the family.
A brother of this gentleman I am speaking about is
still the lighthouse keeper, or he was up until a
couple of years ago, and I believe he still is.

This same father organized the lighthouse keepers a number of years ago into an organization so that they could speak collectively for themselves to their officials -- I guess it would be called the Lighthouse Service. There was a large family of them. A number of boys. I believe eleven or twelve in the family.



In the days when the father was organizing the lighthouse keepers these boys wrote letters for their father. The father would give them the original, and they would write the letters -- no way of mimeographing or copying in those days -- to all the lighthouse keepers across Canada.

This gentleman again I am speaking about was in favour of an organization of pilots.

He was helpful to me in 1959 to try to organize this group so that they could get out of the terrible conditions that they were working under.

He was a pilot on a ship some time in July or August -- I am not sureof the date -- at Detroit, coming down from Sarnia, and the captain reported him as drunk, I believe. This gentleman was suspended. It was a German ship. Should I give the name, or shouldn't I?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, it is all right.

THE WITNESS: A German ship; I believe the Otto Nubel:, and he made a note on the remarks on the pilot's card that this gentleman had been drinking. He changed that card.



He felt that he would not get justice and that is why he changed the card. He made an error, but he did not commit an unpardonable sin. I feel that wrong has been done to this man, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: What happened after that?
He turned ---

then he was suspended two or three weeks later. I wrote a letter on his behalf. I went to Ottawa with him with the officials in Ottawa. We thought at that meeting that he would perhaps just have a month's suspension and then would get back into pilotage.

We felt that from our meeting, but this pilot has been suspended for life. He has never had a chance to work in pilotage again.

THE CHAIRMAN: His licence was removed?

THE WITNESS: I believe so, sir. His licence was removed as far as I know. He is a highly capable man. He is not a drinking man. Anyone who would know this pilot as I know him and others know him -- he was waiting at Detroit. The ship was supposed to be unloaded around eleven o'clock, midnight, one o'clock, two o'clock. He did not go to bed but he laid in his room with his head over a table, I believe, or a dresser or something in his room waiting for the call every hour.

Then when it did not come, until a certain time in the morning -- I cannot tell you the exact time, but it was around perhaps two or three o'clock in the morning -- and as he would get up;



if you know this gentleman as I know him, he would get up and kind of stand like this (demonstrating) when he first got up in the morning. He would kind of -- he was tired. The hours they were putting in were tremendous at that time. He was tired and would perhaps stagger a little bit.

THE CHAIRMAN: Did he appeal from this decision?

As far as I know he has had no chance, has never appealed. I think he has gone to officials to try to do something for him, and apparently nothing was done for this pilot. I would not mention his name because I feel this man has had a great wrong done to him.

BY MR. LALONDE:

- Q. What year was that, captain?
- ٨. 1959.
- Q. In 1959; that would have been after the competition which you held for pilots in the Port Weller-Sarnia area?
 - A. What is that again?
- Q. That would have been after the competition which you had?
 - A. That is right.
- Q. Do I understand you to say he had been appointed a pilot then in the district?
- A. He was one of the temporary pilots appointed at that time. He was not in the first twenty.



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- Q. I know he was not in the first twenty, but he had been appointed later on a temporary pilot?
- A. Yes. He worked right from the beginning because practically all these temporary pilots -- there were forty-five or more brought into the district because of the number of pilots required to move the ships.
- Q. He was a holder of a departmental licence, then, even a temporary one?

A. I believe so.

THE CHAIRMAN: It was a temporary one in the situation in 1959. It was replaced by a permanent one in 1960.

MR. LALONDE: I see.

THE WITNESS: Could I give my thoughts, my Lord, on why I think he may have been suspended?

THE CHAIRMAN: Go ahead.

first of all attempted to organize him into the Brotherhood and from there into the Guild. The Captain was so helpful to me that I have felt and others feel the same thing, because he was so helpful. He is not a radical in one way, shape or form. He is just a good, sane man, and because he was helpful on behalf of the group to try to interest them to get them out of their difficulty that they are in there, I have felt and others have felt and this pilot feels that perhaps that is the reason for his suspension.



I would like to say this. After he

was suspended until pilotage was set up in 1961
in a joint operation between Canada and the United
States, this same pilot from quite a number of the
shipping agencies received jobs from them to bring
their ships up from Montreal -- or from Kingston,
I guess it was -- up from Kingston to their destination and return. Those shipping agencies, this
means they thought enough of this gentleman that he
was a capable man to do this work. But when
pilotage was set up jointly apparently his licence
had been revoked and he now has no way of making a
living in pilotage. To me this man has been persecuted.

THE CHAIRMAN: You do not know what steps he took to have the decision ---

THE WITNESS: He took a number of ships --THE CHAIRMAN: No -- steps he took to
have the decision revised or appealed?

THE WITNESS: What is that, sir?

ciplinary decision rendered on some grounds, I suppose. The first ground was misconduct and the second ground was falsifying the document. So therefore I suppose that some form of inquiry, investigation and hearing was held and the decision was rendered. There I suppose he could have appealed from that decision. I would like to know about that in order to find out whether he was treated well or not -- whether he was treated in accordance



with the regulations.

THE WITNESS: To my knowledge he did not appeal. I think he might have through some friends that he knew of, or perhaps went to some friends to see if they could not do something about the thing. I do not know of any appeal that took place. At the time I went to Ottawa with him we thought that perhaps he would be suspended for a month and then he would be brought back into pilotage.

As I say, he did not commit an unpardonable sin. He should not have changed that card. I do not believe this pilot was drinking. You have to know this pilot, as I say, to get up and (the witness demonstrated). However, he made an error when he did change that card.

THE CHAIRMAN: I suppose the reasons you give there were given and were considered?

THE WITNESS: I hope they were. I just wonder at times, because I think every endeavour was being made to stop the pilots organizing.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, but you know that falsifying a document is very serious in administration.

THE WITNESS: Pardon?

THE CHAIRMAN: Falsifying a document is very serious.

THE WITNESS: I realize this.

THE CHAIRMAN: You can see that now in the local papers here.

COMMISSIONER SMITH: This has nothing





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to do with the offence, but just to complete the record with regard to his domestic circumstances, has he any dependents, this pilot?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sure, he has. He is a married man, I believe with one child. I am not just certain of the number of the family. There may be more than that, but I think there is only one child.

MR. LALONDE:

Q. Did the ship have an accident when he was aboard at that time?

A. No, he did not. To my knowledge he did not have an accident.

THE CHAIRMAN: We assure you when we are in Ottawa we are going to look at the case.

CAPTAIN SLOCOMBE: The record will be available, my lord. I am quite sure the Commission will agree there was no other course available to the Department.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any further questions of Captain Johnston?

MR. JACQUES: No, my Lord.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Captain.

--- The witness withdrew.

THE CHAIRMAN: No further witnesses?

MR. JACQUES: Before we part company,
on Monday, April 6th in Toronto the Toronto Harbour
Commissioners will take the stand.

THE CHAIRMAN: That will be all for the



бth?

MR. JACQUES: I think so.

THE CHAIRMAN: You think we will have enough with that?

MR. JACQUES: I think so. On April 7th will be the Hamilton Harbour Commissioners. On April 8th will be Captain Stevenson's cross-examination and re-examination. On April 9th there will be either the Civil Service Association or Imperial Oil. That is as far as we dare go.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is Captain Stevenson going to be here on Monday, the 6th?

MR. LALONDE: Yes, most likely.

THE CHAIRMAN: I will be very pleased if he be prepared to continue because we have seen from experience that only one witness in one day is sometimes very short.

MR. LALONDE: I will see to it, my Lord, that he comes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.

We will now adjourn until Monday, April 1 6th, at the same place, at ten o'clock in the morning.

Whereupon the hearing was adjourned until Monday, April 6th, 1964, at 10.00 a.m. in the Board of Education Building, McCaul Street, Toronto, Ontario.



ROYAL COMMISSION

ON

PILOTAGE

HEARINGS

HELD AT

TORONTO

VOLUME No.:

121

DATE:

April 6, 1964

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COMMISSION:

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Mr. Colin Mason

ROYAL COMMISSION ON MARINE PILOTAGE

Proceedings of the hearing held in the Toronto Board of Education Building, 263 McCaul Street, Toronto, Ontario, on Monday, the 6th day of April, 1964.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Bernier Chairma

Mr. Robert K. Smith Member

Mr. Harold A. Renwick

Mr. Gilbert Nadeau

Chairman

Memper.

Member

Secretary

COMMISSION COUNSEL:

Mr. Maurice Jacques

PRESENT:

Mr. J. Brisset, Q.C.

for the Shipping Federation of Canada.

Mr. Marc Lalonde

Mr. J. G. Langs

for the Federation of St.
Lawrence River Pilots;
Corporation of the Lower St.
Lawrence Pilots; Corporation
of Montreal Harbour Pilots;
Corporation of the Mid-St.
Lawrence Pilots; Corporation
of the St. Lawrence River and
Seaway Pilots; Corporation
of the Upper St. Lawrence
Pilots

for the Hamilton Harbour Commissioners

for the Dominion Marine Association



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263 McCaul Street, Toronto, Ontario, April 6, 1964

--- UPON RESUMING AT 10.00 A.M.

MR. JACQUES: My lord, I will now ask Mr. Langs, Q.C., Counsel for the Hamilton Harbour Commissioners, to file his brief as Exhibit No.?

THE SECRETARY: 1105.

---EXHIBIT NO. 1105: Brief of the Hamilton Harbour Commissioners.

MR. JACQUES: And to present it. The Act respecting the Harbour of Hamilton and the Bylaws of the Harbour of Hamilton were already filed as Exhibit 521.

THE CHAIRMAN: All right, sir.

MR. LANGS: My lord and gentlemen, I have felt that with my friends' permission I might have the General Manager of the Hamilton Habour Commissioners read certain extracts from the brief. Mr. Morgan.

CLIFFORD WILLIAM MORGAN, sworn

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. LANGS:

- Q. Your occupation, Mr. Morgan?
- A. I am the Port Director of the Port of Hamilton.
- Q. And filed with this Commission is

 Exhibit No. 1105, which is the brief to the Royal Commission on Pilotage of the Hamilton Harbour Commissioners.

 Would you refer to that brief and would you read to the



Court paragraphs 5 to 36, but omitting 32 to 35? Would you just read, commencing at paragraph 5?

A. The Hamilton Harbour Commissioners

Act was enacted by 2 Geo. V, Chapter 98, assented to

April 1st, 1912.

Under the authority of the above Act the Port of Hamilton is administered by an independent commission of authority.

There is a three-man board appointed jointly by the Federal Government and the Corporation of the City of Hamilton, two members by the Governor in Council and one by Hamilton City Council.

During the intervening years since

1912 the independent port administration has proved to
be of immense benefit to Hamilton, as evidenced by the
impressive results of a continuous port development
carried on by successive Harbour Boards throughout half
a century of their administration.

when the St. Lawrence Seaway was almost ready for its first ship, an East Coast critic dubbed it "a railroad without stations". The said criticism did seem valid at the time as most of the Great Lakes ports were tardy in getting their plans under way to provide for Seaway draught navigation and mew wharf facilities to accommodate ocean shipping.

The Port of Hamilton was, however, an exception in developing an early attack on the tremendous task of converting an active lake port to a busy Seaway port.

Dredging at the entrance to its deep



water harbour was carried out to 28 feet in 1939.

Q. 1959.

A. I am sorry, 1959. This is not a very good copy, Mr. Counsel. Making Hamilton the first Great Lakes port to provide seaway docks. An extensive programme of dredging contributed to by the Federal Department of Public Works followed to extend seaway depth navigation to new wharf construction. This dredging was substantially completed in 1959, terminating in an unprecedented blitz with dredges of five companies working on five separate public and private dredging contracts at the same time.

Meanwhile in 1958, a year before the Seaway opened, the Hamilton Harbour Commissioners completed the first project of a four-wharf construction programme when they opened their new four million dollar Overseas General Cargo Terminal No. 8, built an extension to their Wellington Street wharf. Later they joined with the Public Works in completing, in 1960-61, three big new bulk material handling wharves.

entrance involved replacing two old moveable bridges.

The magnificent new nineteen million dollar Skyway

Bridge was completed in 1958 by the Ontario Department

of Highways. It carries Queen Elizabeth Way traffic

across the channel with standard Seaway clearance of

120 feet. Close by, a new six million dollar vertical

lift bridge was opened by Public Works to low level

rail and vehicular traffic in 1962.



Adding in the cost, exceeding twenty million dollars, of construction of new wharf and material-handling facilities by Hamilton's steel and implement industries, the total of all expenditures on engineering works including dredging to make Hamilton a top-rated Seaway port, was over sixty million dollars during the period 1955-62. Result, official statistics in the annual traffic reports of the St. Lawrence Seaway for 1959 through 1962 showed Hamilton as leading all other ports in amount of Seaway cargo handled.

With the opening of navigation in the new Seaway in the spring of 1959, the Hamilton Harbour Commissioners inaugurated pilotage service, employing reputable pilots, for the purpose of assisting masters in getting their vessels in and out of Hamilton harbour, and to and from wharvestherein. This service was established particularly for the benefit of masters entering the Seaway for the first time, and therefore unfamiliar with the harbours of the Great Lakes. It was the first service of this kind established in the Great Lakes, and as far as is known, is still the only pilotage service provided by a Seaway port with the exception of similar services established in Toronto in 1960.

The Port of Hamilton pilotage service is available to vessels entirely at their option and is not compulsory. Many captains continue to utilize the service, although sufficiently acquainted with the harbour to bring in their ships without the use of a pilot. They have, without exception, expressed



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confidence in the competence of the pilots employed by the Commissioners, and insist that the service should be continued.

Recognizing that the pilotage service operated by the Hamilton Harbour Commissioners was performing a necessary service supplementary to the pilotage service provided elsewhere on the Seaway jointly by the Department of Transport and the U.S. Pilotage Administration, the Governor General in Council was pleased to confirm an amendment to the bylaw of the Hamilton Harbour Commissioners on the 15th day of February, 1962, providing for the adjustment of the dues payable to the said Commissioners for pilotage services provided by the employees of the said Hamilton Harbour Commissioners.

The Canada Shipping Act was amended by 8-9 Elizabeth II, Chapter 40, assented to August 1st, 1960, by adding several sections and the part thereof especially applicable is 375B(1), which reads as follows:

"Notwithstanding anything in Part VI, no owner or master of a vessel of two hundred and fifty gross tons or over shall operate his vessel

- (a) in designated waters of the

 Great Lakes Basin, unless the vessel

 is piloted by a registered pilot; or
- (b) in waters of the Great Lakes Basin
 other than designated waters unless
 the vessel has on board



(i) a registered pilot,

- (ii) an officer having the qualifications prescribed by the Governor in Council, or
- (iii) a person holding a pilot's licence
 to navigate those waters issued
 by the Government of the United
 States."

The gist of the amendment is that unless the master or any one of his officers has obtained a certificate of qualification, known as a B licence, the vessel may not proceed through the open waters of the Great Lakes without a registered pilot provided by the Department of Transport or the U.S. Great Lakes Pilotage Administration.

The port or harbour regulations are defined by Section 4 of 2 Geo. V, Chapter 98, herein-before referred to, which is as follows:

"For the purpose of this Act, the Harbour of Hamilton shall be deemed to include all the waters of Burlington Bay and what is known as Cootes Paradise together with all inlets thereof (excepting, however, Burlington Channel) and also all the waterfront property water lots, piers, docks, shores and beaches in and along the said Bay and waters."

control of the movement of vessels is defined in the bylaws of the Hamilton Harbour



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out and it should be \$120.

Commissioners Act, pursuant to Section 20 of that Act. and is known as bylaw No. 79.

Tugs are made available on 24-hour call and these are equipped with radiotelephones as is the Harbour Master's Office which also has Seaway teletype service. The Harbour Master's Office is staffed from 7.00 a.m. to 12.00 midnight daily, throughout the navigation season for the purposes of berth allocations and for provision of port pilots.

Shipping mishaps from May 1959 showing the dates, name of the vessel, location and description of the mishap, repairs and cost to harbour equipment only, and the fact that the ship is conned by a lake pilot, harbour pilot or no pilot, is hereinafter set out.

Would you please just stop there? My lord and gentlemen, there are certain changes in this schedule which have come to my attention, and if it will please you, I would like to change the schedule which now appears, and in connection with the accident dated June 19, 1960, the HELGA SMITH, there is no documentation to support this statement so it should be crossed out.

Over the page, the first paragraph, June 1st, 1961, the PRINS FREDERIK WILLEM, the damage as documented is \$1,502.34 rather than \$120. That is at the top of the page.

> The next one is \$1,300, the HARPFJELL. MR. LALONDE: \$1,502.34.

MR. LANGS: That is for the PRINS FREDERIK WILLEM. The next one \$1,300, should be crossed



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Going down to August 12, 1962, the ALSTERTOL, there is no documentation for this, so I would ask you to cross that out.

July 16, 1963, the IAHNSTEIN, there was no pilot. Documentation shows no pilot on this vessel, so that should be crossed out. Just the fact that there was no pilot.

Now, Mr. Morgan, I believe that there are records to support the shipping mishaps set out in Paragraph 22? Do you wish me to file at this time the records substantiating the statements set out in Paragraph 22?

THE CHAIRMAN: I think we have a good resume here. It should not be necessary to burden the files with that. Perhaps counsel at adjournment would look it over with you, and if they find anything that is worth putting before the Commission, that is all right. Otherwise, we have a good resume here.

MR. LANGS: Thank you, my lord.

- Q. These figures, Mr. Morgan, are all taken from the records of the Hamilton Harbour Authority?
 - A. That is right.
- Q. And they represent a true statement of fact as they appear here?
 - A. As far as we can ascertain.
- Q. Will you proceed, then, to Paragraph 23, please, at the top of page 8?
 - A. Port or harbour officials attend public



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inquiries (inquests) when required so to do, in the event of shipping casualties where death ensues. For property damage only, port officials attend informal inquiries, but attend formal inquiries only when required so to do.

The duties of the Harbour Master are specifically set out in bylaw No. 79 of the Hamilton Harbour Commissiners Act, hereinbefore referred to.

Delays in movements of vessels, whether outbound or moving within the harbour, some times occurs when the lake pilot is ordered to the harbour for a specific time and circumstances over which the master has no control, free the vessel for movement at a time prior to the specified time for arrival of the lake pilot. If the local pilots are not used, and if because of this non-use of the pilots the pilotage system is eliminated at the local port, there will be in the future great delays because of the fact that the master insists on local pilots whenever the weather is not normal.

Pilotage services are provided within the harbour limits and extending to the outer limit of approach from Lake Ontario by 3 pilots of the Hamilton Harbour Commissioners in accordance with bylaw No. 82, approved by Order in Council P.C.1960-1182, dated August 24th, 1960, and amended by Order in Council P.C. 1962-214, dated February 15th, 1962.

Because Hamilton has a deep water harbour, silting which affects navigation is confined to the harbour entrance (Burlington channel), and to some



extent in some of the slips where storm sewer outlets empty.

Maintenance dredging was carried out in the harbour entrance in 1963, the last maintenance dredging having been done in 1955. The depth was also increased in 1963 from 28 feet to 30 feet, the total quantity removed being 160,000 cubic yards.

Maintenance dredging was also carried out in 1962 in the Wellington Street slip.

- Q. There has been a change here. The amount of cubic yards removed is in fact what?
- A. Twenty-four thousand cubic yards removed.
 - Q. Instead of 20,000? Yes.
- A. And in 1963, in the Emerald Street slip, 5,000 cubic yards removed.
 - Q. Yes. Continue, please.
- A. The only hydraulic studies or surveys made in recent years other than to determine the maintenance dredging as above set out were to determine requirements for new dredging.

Notices to mariners concerning changes in aids to navigation, that is buoys, etc., in the harbour are forwarded to the Department of Transport for broadcast by radio and publication on an average of three to five times a year. The Harbour Master's radiotelephone notifies all users of the harbour of any hazards of navigation and then continues the broadcast until the hazards are removed.

The Hamilton Harbour Commissioners have



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three local harbour pilots. These pilots are competent men, and have full knowledge of the local conditions which change from year to year. These men are being relegated to subservient positions for the most part to six lake pilots who operate under the auspices of the Department of Transport and the U.S. Great Lakes Pilotage Association. These lake pilots have little or no experience with the local changing conditions at the port in Hamilton.

Q. Would you just go from there down to Paragraph 36, please?

A. If the local harbour pilot is not used regularly, the Hamilton Harbour Commissioners will have to discontinue this service, and if this is done there will be no towing service as the Commissioners' local pilots operate both a pilot service and a towing service, but the two must operate together as an integrated service, being unable to operate economically as separate services. This would be a great loss to the masters of vessels, as in all cases of emergent nature the local port pilot is called upon for his services.

Q. That is it. Now, Mr. Morgan, I believe you have a record of the port's six-year record of expansion?

A. That is right.



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- Q. Would you please read from that?

 This is first of all a record prepared from the records of the Hamilton Harbour Commissioners?
 - A. That is right.
- Q. And this does set out the proper figures for the gross receipts and the net assets for the five years inclusive from 1958 to 1963; is that correct?
 - A. That is right.
- MR. LANGS: My Lord, I have for the convenience of the Commission two copies.
- Q. Would you please read from this record the figures therein set out, starting with the year 1958, gross receipts?
- A. Perhaps I had better read the headings as well.
 - Q. Right.

38,397. That was for the year 1958.

A. Across the top of the page we have
the year, Hamilton Harbour Commissioners' gross receipts for year, Hamilton Harbour Commissioners' net
assets as at year end, the gross harbour tonnage and
the overseas tonnage. There are five columns.
In 1958, gross receipts, \$857,258; net assets, \$11,142,642;
gross harbour tonnage, 6,430,076 tons; overseas tonnage,

For 1959, gross receipts, \$1,010,851; net assets, \$12,888,451; gross harbour tonnage, 7,802,544 tons; overseas tonnage, \$261,764 tons.

In 1960, gross receipts, \$1,265,949; ret assets, \$15,861,045; gross harbour tonnage, 8,489,663 tons; overseas tonnage, 570,659 tons.



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In 1961, gross receipts, \$1,099,897; net assets, \$16,839,272; gross harbour tonnage,8,012,083 tons; overseas tonnage, 451,437 tons.

In 1962, gross receipts, \$1,285,445; net assets, \$17,066,445; gross tonnage, 8,446,027 tons; overseas tonnage, 664,995 tons.

In 1963, gross receipts, \$1,268,970; net assets, \$17,386,102; gross tonnage, 9,042,145 tons; overseas tonnage, 541,795 tons.

With regard to 1961 receipts and traffic volume were adversely affected by stevedore work stoppages. This is signed by H. G. Mallion, Secretary, The Hamilton Harbour Commissioners.

MR. JACQUES: Might he file this document as Exhibit 1106, my lord?

--- EXHIBIT NO. 1106: Sheet showing the six-year record of expansion of the Port of Hamilton.

MR. LANGS:

Q. Mr. Morgan, I show you what appears to be the financial statement of the annual report of the Hamilton Harbour Commissioners for the year 1963. Is that the financial statement for the Hamilton Harbour Commissioners for the year 1963?

A. This is the printed report. The financial statement will be found on page 10.

MR. LANGS: With the Court's permission I would like to file that as Exhibit?

THE CHAIRMAN: 1107.

MR. LANGS: I have three copies for the



convenience of the Court and that will be the filed exhibit.

---EXHIBIT NO. 1107:

Annual Report of the Hamilton Harbour Commissioners containing financial statement for the year 1963.

- Q. Mr. Morgan, is there some physical gap between the districts 1 and 2 as far as the Hamilton Harbour is concerned?
 - A. As far as pilots are concerned?
 - Q. Yes.
- A. Yes, there appears to be a gap. District 1 appears to end at Cape Vincent and Kingston and District 2 appears to begin at Port Weller. Lake Ontario is stipulated as undesignated waters. As a result the pilots of District 1 and District 2 do not function there. They have what are known as lake pilots -- the Authority has what is known as lake pilots to operate in that area.
 - Q. These lake pilots are located where?
- A. Well, they seem to be located for the most part at Port Weller.
 - Q. In District number?
 - A. In District No. 2.

MR. LANGS: I have no further questions.

pleases, I would like to ask the witness a question to get clear in my mind the question of the separation between the designated and the undesignated waters and the authority of the pilots in so far as your Harbour is



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concerned in that regard.

What is in my mind is this. We were in Washington and the question was asked of one of the witnesses there whether Toronto and Hamilton were considered designated or undesignated waters. The answer was that they were designated waters, which of course makes a difference in the application of the various rules. Would you clarify a little, if you would, that particular aspect of pilotage with regard to the difference between designated and undesignated waters?

THE WITNESS: Well, actually as far as the designated waters are concerned there are certain areas in the Great Lakes, certain travelled portions of the Great Lakes which are designated and on which, as I understand it, the ship must have a pilot whether it has a B licence or an A licence.

COMMISSIONER SMITH: Excuse me; I did not mean that aspect of it. I meant the geography of the situation.

THE WITNESS: Oh, I am sorry.

COMMISSIONER SMITH: So far as your port is concerned.

THE WITNESS: As a matter of fact Lake
Ontario is undesignated water and therefore the Port of
Hamilton in its operation of pilots latterly, the port
pilot is able to guide a vessel which has an officer
on board holding a B certificate.

COMMISSIONER SMITH: If the United States
Authority has the power -- whether they have or not, I



Hamilton Harbour as designated waters (and it runs in my mind that that is what they have done with regard to both Hamilton and Toronto) what effect has that on your operation?

THE WITNESS: It would eliminate our operation.

do not know; I am not sure -- if they can designate

COMMISSIONER SMITH: Completely?

THE WITNESS: We would not be able to pilot any vessel under the Canada Shipping Act, Section 6, as it is at present constituted.

COMMISSIONER SMITH: Thank you very much.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Lalonde?

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LALONDE:

- Q. Mr. Morgan, you just stated in answer to Mr. Smith that if Hamilton were to be made a designated harbour, a designated waters harbour, it would eliminate your system; is that it?
- A. It is my understanding that the application of Part 6 would bring this about -- Part 6 of the Shipping Act.
- Q. That would be obviously unless your pilots are made registered pilots for Lake Ontario?
- A. Yes, there is this possibility, but it would seem to me that in such a situation the pilots would then come under some other authority and not under the authority of the Hamilton Harbour Commissioners.
- Q. I see, yes, but is it not a fact that even then you would still have pilots to take ships in



A. This is true. There would be pilots but they would not be available to operate our towing service.

and out of the harbour and move them from docks to docks?

- Q. I would like you to elaborate on this as a matter of fact. Why do you need pilots to operate a towing service?
- A. It is a matter of economics. We are not able to operate either one individually.
- Q. You mean to say that it is because not enough ships require the use of tugs in Hamilton harbour?
- A. Well, this is true. Tugs are required only under adverse weather conditions and in one or two slips that imposes some difficulty on navigation.
- Q. Do your own pilots use tug services when they pilot a ship or make a moveage from dock to dock?
 - A. Occasionally, yes.
- Q. As a matter of fact, is it not true that in most instances the ships coming in Hamilton Harbour do not use tug services?
- A. This is correct. Nevertheless there are occasions when the master feels he must have tug services and if none is available then he is in some difficulty.

types of ships rather than other types? For instance, ocean-going or lakers; which one would need more ---

THE WITNESS: Generally speaking it is



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ocean vessels that need this type of service.

MR. LALONDE:

- Did you ever make any study as to whether your tug services were employed more frequently when an ocean-going ship would come into Hamilton Harbour with a B certificate on board mainly -- that is, whether they would use tug services more often when there is no pilot on board?
- A. Some analyses of that have been made but I am not familiar with it. Another witness could give you that information.
- Q. . The charges which are made for moveages, etc.; they are paid by the ship. Are they paid directly to the Commissioners or to the pilots in Hamilton?
 - The charges for port pilots?
- Yes: I refer only to these since I understand you have nothing to do with the other services.
- Α. No; they are paid directly to the Commissioners.
- I see. Is this money handed over to 0. the pilots in toto, or is that money going into the general funds of the Commissioners?
- The pilots are paid an annual salary and the collections go into the funds of the Commissioners.
- I suppose they are paid an annual Q. salary to provide both a tug and a pilotage service?
 - This is right. A.
 - Your view is that in order to provide



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Q. How are they qualified? Did they get a licence from the Department of Transport?

the tug services for the ships coming in Hamilton you need the extra money -- the Harbour Commissioners need the extra money from pilotage which could be done by these men?

- A. It is not only a case of needing it, but it is economically unsound to try to operate either service independently or without the other.
- Q. My question is -- I will put it another way. It is very clear, I hope. That is, when you say it is uneconomical, you mean to say that in order to operate the tug service without a loss you need the extra money which the Commissioners would make through pilotage dues?
 - A. That is right.

THE CHAIRMAN: And vice versa?

MR. LALONDE:

- Q. And vice versa?
- A. Yes, that is true.
- Q. Do you have figures available about the cost of the tug service and the earnings of the tug services?
- A. They are available. I believe they are going to be given by another witness.
- Q. All right. I understand what you refer to as your three pilots are three officers or masters aboard your tugs; is that correct?
 - A. Yes. They are qualified for pilot



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		A .	I	believe	another	witness	can	answer
this	better	than	I.					

Q. Yes. Do I understand that as to the detailed operation of the pilotage service another witness is going to be more fluent about these things?

MR. LANGS: Yes.

commissioner smith: While Mr. Lalonde is pausing here, could I interrupt and ask a question?

MR.LALONDE: Please.

Act do you have power in your Harbour, as I understand it -- and interrupt me and correct me if I am misstating anything -- you do have power to impose what is commonly known as cargo rates?

THE WITNESS: That is correct.

commissioner smith: Under the authority
that is vested in the Act you pass bylaws creating those
harbour rates and making an impost; is that correct?

THE WITNESS: That is correct.

COMMISSIONER SMITH: What is the amount of the impost on the cargo?

THE WITNESS: Well, it varies according to the character of the cargo. Generally speaking it is not more than 4 cents a ton. I should go further with that and say 4 cents per ton of cargo loaded or unloaded in the Port of Hamilton.

COMMISSIONER SMITH: Loaded or unloaded?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER RENWICK: Is that by weight

or measurement?



ANGUS, STONEHOUSE & CO. LTD. TORONTO, ONTARIO There is an amendment which THE WITNESS: approves weight or measurement which is different from the past practice. We have in mind applying for removal of the measurement factor and leaving only weight.





MR. LALONDE:

- Q. I understand, Mr. Morgan, that the system of lake pilots has been in operation since May, 1961?
- A. To the best of my memory I believe this is right.
- Q. And in 1960 you had the system of your own local pilots who are at the same time operating a tug service. Is that correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. I notice that in 1963 there was some decrease in the total overseas tonnage in and out of Hamilton compared to 1962, which itself had a substantial increase over 1961. Do you know if the decrease in 1963, compared to 1962, was proportionate to the general decrease in total St. Lawrence Seaway tonnage or total harbour tonnage on the Great Lakes generally?
- A. No, I don't think there was any relationship. I might explain that the decrease in
 1963 was mostly due to rail competition. Goods that
 formerly had been moving, or commodities and different
 types that had formerly moved up from Florida by vessel
 now seemed to come by rail, a lot of it.
 - Q. That is the reason for the difference?

 A. Yes.

tion. I want to get some further information about cargo rates. I am looking at the Annual Report for last year. It gives the revenue broken down into various items but not the amount that is received in cargo rates.



That might be in one other exhibit but I haven't got it before me. Would you tell me what amount was collected in cargo rates in your Harbour last year?

THE WITNESS: No, sir, I couldn't tell you that. I will have to look that up.

COMMISSIONER SMITH: Thank you.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. BRISSET:

Q. Mr. Morgan, would you refer to your Exhibit 1106, the record of expansions of the Port. In the last two columns you refer to gross harbour tonnage and overseas tonnage. Would you tell us what tonnage is referred to there? Is that the tonnage of the goods loaded or unloaded, or the tonnage of the ships?

- A. All of these are goods loaded or unloaded.
- Q. And you include in there, as you just said, goods either loaded or goods unloaded?
 - A. That is right.
- Q. Have you records of the number of ocean ships that have called at your port during that period between 1958 and 1963?
- A. I refer you to page 11 of this printed report.

THE CHAIRMAN: Exhibit 1107.

THE WITNESS: At the bottom of page 11 there is the designation "Vessel arrivals from overseas".

The arrivals for 1958 through 1963 are listed across the page.

MR. BRISSET:

Q. Thank you very much. Mr. Morgan, if



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I understand the brief of your Commission correctly, and if I may summarize your thoughts on the topic. I understand that the Commission would like to have full control of and supervision over pilotage within the limits of your harbour, and that would entail having the pilots in the service of the Commissioners fixing the rates, fixing their pay, and despatching them. Is that a proper summary of your position?

- With one amendment it is correct, and that is beyond the limit of our harbour through Burlington Channel to the Fairway buoy.
- Q. Where the services of the pilot performing for your Commissioners would end or commence?
 - That is right. A .
- Now you have been operating under that Q. system until what time?
 - A. Until?
 - What year? Q.
- We are still in operation. We are A. setting up to do 1964 at the moment.
- By that I mean you are operating the pilotage service of your harbour exclusively from 1959 up to what time?
- Actually exclusively it is difficult to fix the date when the Department and the pool pilots started to function. I believe that was in the vicinity of 1960 or 1961.
- Or 1961 when the legislation came into Q. effect?
 - That is right. A.



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Q. So between 1959 and some time in 1961 you did operate the pilotage service within the limits of your harbour?

- A. That is right.
- Q. Now what can you say to this Commission with respect to the effectiveness of that service and the satisfaction derived from it by the ships using it?
- A. The masters of many ships, we received their high praise as a matter of fact for providing service which was not available except in one other port. Since then they have expressed some dissatisfaction with the idea they are obliged to take other pilots.
- Q. In other words, from the type of service which was entirely satisfactory up to 1961 your Harbour has become involved in the complexities of pilotage on the Great Lakes and the problems that are attached to it?
 - A. Exactly.
- Q. Problems that are related to dual jurisdiction, dual nationalities of pilots operating in the harbour, and all that that entails. Is that not it?
 - A. I think perhaps you have expressed it.
- Q. Now, Mr. Morgan, in paragraph 2 you state: "Having operated the pilotage service in the Port of Hamilton beginning in 1959, the Hamilton Harbour Commissioners found intolerable the subsection amending Part VI of the Canada Shipping Act which forbids their fully competent and experienced pilots to act as pilot of any ship in undesignated waters of Hamilton Harbour



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and entrance thereto, unless the ship's master or other officer on board is the holder of a "B" certificate or unless a pilot registered by the Department of Transport is on board."

Now, am I correct in assuming that the statement here is based strictly on an interpretation of subsection (b) of section (1) of Article 375B, which you quote on pages 4 and 5?

- A. I don't understand the question, I am sorry.
- Q. What is stated in paragraph 2 of your brief, and which I have just read, is based, is it not, on the interpretation given to subparagraph(b)of Article 375B, subsection (1). That is correct?
 - A. That is right.
- Q. The Harbour of Hamilton is, of course, located in undesignated waters of the Great Lakes?
 - A. That is right.
- Q. I would like now to refer you to

 Section 375B, subsection (1), sub-subsection (b):

 "In waters of the Great Lakes Basin

 other than designated waters, unless

 the vessel has on board (i) a registered

 pilot, (ii) an officer having the qualifications prescribed by the Governor in

 Council."

I stop here. Am I not right in understanding from your brief that when you refer to an officer you have in mind an officer who is a member of the crew, a regular member of the crew?



- A. Which crew?
- Q. Of the crew of the ship that is to be piloted?
 - A. Yes, that is right.
- Q. Would you consider -- and I say this asking you at the same time not to hesitate to tell me if I am asking too purely a legal question -- would you consider the word "officer" could apply to your pilots if they had the qualifications required by the Governor in Council?
 - A. I would think so, yes.
- Q. In other words, the officer referred to in that subsection does not have to be a regular officer of the ship, belonging to the regular complement of the ship?
- A. Well, I direct your attention to the preamble in B "unless the vessel has on board".

 Now I think the usual interpretation is that it is a member of the crew. Now this is open to argument, of course.
- Q. I might mention to you, Mr. Morgan, at the hearing before the Committee that studied the bill a proposal was made to describe the word "officer" as a member of the regular complement of the crew and that proposal was turned down as the legislators did not want that at all.

I refer you to paragraph 3 which reads:

"A person holding a pilot's licence to navigate these
waters issued by the Government of the United States."

When this section referred to "pilot" did you read this



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to mean "registered pilot"?

- Would you repeat that, please?
- Subsection (iii) "a person holding Q. a pilot's licence to navigate these waters issued by the Government of the United States." Do you read the word "pilot" as meaning registered pilot?
- A. Well, it has been the general interpretation, I think.
- I might mention to you at the same Committee hearing the qualifications of the word "pilot" by the word "registered" was also turned down.

Are you aware, Mr. Morgan, that in the United States all officers, or these people we call mates, masters, and officers aboard Canadian ships are all called pilots and have pilot's licence?

- On Canadian ships?
- 0.0 On American ships?
- A. No, I am not aware of that.
- Mr. Morgan, I want to refer you to Q. paragraph 23 of your brief.
 - Yes. A .
- Where you say "port or harbour officials attend public inquiries (inquests) when required so to do, in the event of shipping casualties where death ensues."

Have there been any such inquiries, say, since the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway?

Not in connection with any pilotage of a vessel but there has been one internal in the harbour not connected with pilotage.



1 Q.

Q. Now in the case of property damage will your Commission makes its own investigations?

Commissioners will look into the matter and consult with underwriters and such persons and of course with the crew, or at least the officers of the ship or ships involved. The inquiries, however, are inclined to be informal and therefore our concern is mostly with what might be held against the Commissioners and we make these informal inquiries for the purpose of establishing in our own minds whether thereis any liability on the part of the Commissioners. Having done so we confer with our own insurance people to try to establish with them the matters involved.



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- Q. Would it be correct to state that one of the purposes of the investigation you might carry on would be to find ways and means of correcting a situation or improving, say, an installation, or safety of navigation generally if that is involved?
- A. You could say that. Our main object, of course, at all times is to prevent these accidents or any recurrence of them.
- Q. Now, during the years that you have had pilots operating within the limits of the harbour, have you conducted any investigation, any casualty, which might have resulted from, say, negligence on the part of the pilot? Has there been any such instance?
- A. Well, there have been occasions when we felt that the pilot used poor judgment.
- Q. Now, has there been any disciplinary measure taken against the pilot in such a case?
- A. Well, we were not able to do so because, in all cases that I recall, they were not our own pilots that were involved.
- Q. If they had been your own pilots, I suppose that some action would have been taken, either a reprimand or other measure might have been taken?
 - A. Yes, of course.
- Q. That is a jurisdiction you lack at the moment in respect of the lake pilots that come and operate within the limits of your Harbour?
 - A. That is correct.



CR	OSS.	-EXA	MIN	ATION	BY	MR.	JACQUES
	COMMONWOOD .	-	-	And the second second			Market Street,

- Q. Mr. Morgan, I refer you to supplementary material to your report, page 11, where you list vessel arrivals from Canadian and U.S. ports and from overseas. Do I take it that from Canadian and U.S. ports you would include only vessels plying the lake trade and coastal trade?
 - A. Thatis right.
- Q. And from overseas it would be oceangoing ships?
 - A. That is right.
- Q. Now, sir, your brief states in paragraph
 15 that with the opening of the navigation of the Seaway
 in 1959 you inaugurated a pilotage service. Now, would
 you tell us whose idea it was; how it came about that
 this service was ever set up by your Commission?
- A. Well, it was mostly at the request of masters of vessels, either expressed directly or through their agents.
 - Q. I see. That the service Was set up ---
 - A. I mean the masters of overseas vessels.
- Q. At that time did you consult with the Department of Transport officials?
- A. I can't recall whether we did or not.

 We did to this extent, of course, that as soon as we were ready to operate, we made application for approval of our bylaw, to make charges for these -- in fact we made application for approval of a complete operating bylaw, but the Department of Transport or the Department of Justice in its wisdom changed the bylaw to refer only



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- Q. I see. Have you ever requested that your pilots be registered or issued with a licence by the Department of Transport?
- A. No, we have not. We discussed this with departmental officials. There have been some conversations on this point, but nothing has come of it.
 - Q. Nothing has come of it?
 - A. No.

COMMISSIONER SMITH: Prior to 1960, am I right in assuming that the lakers plying in and out of Hamilton harbour did not require any pilots?

THE WITNESS: This is true. With the ease of navigation under normal conditions, these lakers did not seem to need any pilotage service.

COMMISSIONER SMITH: No demand for it?

THE WITNESS: No demand for it.

MR. JACQUES:

- Q. In 1958 you had deep sea ships calling in Hamilton, did you not?
 - A. That is right.
- Q. Who or what services were there with respect to pilotage then?
- A. I cannot recall that there was any at that time. Whether any was provided by local shipping companies, I cannot say, but there was none by the Hamilton Harbour Commissioners.
- Q. Did you participate in the recruiting of pilots yourself, or was that done ---
 - A. It was done through our Harbour Master.



	Q.	Who	set	the	qualifications	required	for
your	pilots?						

- A. The qualifications are those established by the Harbour Master in the authority of his operation.
- Q. Do you have any figures with respect to the number of jobs done by each pilot? By "job" I mean pilotage in and out or moveages?
- A. I believe the Harbour Master will be called, and he will give these figures.
- Q. I see, thank you. Are the same three pilots who were hired in 1959 still in your employ?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. In paragraph 31 of your brief, on page 9, you refer to local conditions which change from year to year. Would you be able to explain what you mean more fully by these changes? What local conditions and the extent of the changes?
- A. Well, I can generalize in this way:

 our entrance at one time had two draws in and out, and

 through an accident some years ago one of these moveable

 bridges was knocked out, and replaced with a fixed bridge.

 This was one change that became necessary in which

 vessels going in and out had to pass through the same

 draw.

Subsequently a couple of years ago the fixed bridge was removed for the purpose also of removing the swing bridge, the railroad swing bridge, which was there, and the other bascule bridge, and replacing them with a vertical lift bridge. Some traffic in the meantime having been carried over the high level bridge,



the Skyway Bridge, but the remaining traffic, local traffic, was changed to be carried on a vertical lift bridge, and after the removal of the fixed bridge on the north draw, there was a condition there in which there was not sufficient depth for most vessels, and so the vessels during that period had to continue to go through the south draw, as in recent years, and in one instance a U.S. pilot took a vessel through the north draw, and the vessel scraped the bottom and sustained indeterminate damage, which was not apparent at the moment anyway, and it would have to be examined at some future time. This is one condition.

Then, of course, removal of the centre pier or the middle pier of the entrance followed, and dredging followed, and of course great improvements were made.

There are, however, certain shoaling effects which are immediately inside the harbour entrance which have to be watched from time due to shifting currents moving through the entrance, and our own pilots are quite familiar, and as a matter of fact Notices are sent out, of course, to all shipping that these hazards or possible hazards exist.

Generally speaking any pilot should be aware, if he is up to date on his Notices, or if he examines his chart and reads it properly, but in some cases we find this is not so.

Q. Now, would the lake master be aware of these changes?

A. The which?



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- Q. The lake master.
- A. Well, the lake pilots ---
- Q. No, the master of a ship?
- A. Oh, yes. Generally speaking they are more cognizant with local conditions than the overseas vessels are.
- Q. But he would have sufficient local knowledge to avoid, letus say, the shoals which you say are created inside the entrance?
- A. He would have through his Notice to Mariners which would be broadcast immediately such a situation developed -- he would be able to ascertain that there was a problem there.
- Q. And throughout all these changes with respect to the entrance of the harbour, you kept broad-casting Notices?
- A. We advise the Department of Transport to broadcast the notices.
 - Q. Would you have a radio-telephone system?
- A. We have a radio-telephone system, but not for that purpose. It is mostly for the guidance of ships. We do, if a ship has indicated that it is about to enter, we do carry on and give some information at this time.
- Q. I refer you to paragraph 30 of your brief which reads as follows: "The Harbour Master's radio-telephone notifies all users of the harbour of any hazards of navigation and then continues the broadcast until the hazards are removed."
 - A. As I have just said, as ships appear

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and indicate their desire to enter, we advise them of any difficulties in that way.

- And by your bylaw, the ship has to report before she approaches Burlington entrance?
 - A . This is usually the case, yes.
- Is it at that moment that the informa-Q. . tion is given?
 - Α. The information is given at that time.
 - Q. . It is passed on to the ship at that time?
 - Α. Yes.
- Has the question of liability of the Q. . Harbour Commissioners for negligence of pilots, of your own pilots, ever been discussed?
- Well, we have been told by the Department of Transport that -- let me go back. We drew up a waiver for the use of our pilots. That is, that it should be signed by the master since he ordered the pilot, We submitted this waiver to the Department of Transport officials, and were told that this waiver was in fact not necessary, that in any case the master was responsible for the safety of his ship. However, we continue to use the waiver in spite of that.
 - You are still using the waiver? Q.
 - Still using it.
- Would you be kind enough to supply us Q. . with a copy of your waiver, please?
- I don't know whether we have it with We would be pleased to forward it though. us today. MR. JACQUES: Would you file this waiver

as Exhibit 1108?



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EXHIBIT NO.	Waiver	(Hamilt	con	Harbour
	Commiss	ioners)		

- Q. Now, are you familiar with the conditions of employment of your pilots?
- I think we have an answer -- you mean in regards to salaries?
- Q. In regards to salaries, welfare plan and what not. Do they have a pension?
- A. Our salaries are set according to the capability of the person, and his qualifications, and are not generally speaking fixed in any degree. I do not know that I can call off an exact amount. We can get this information though.
- I would appreciate your obtaining it Q. since 1959, when your service was inaugurated.
 - Yes. Α.
- Q. Stating the annual gross earnings of your pilots, and also stating deductions which are made by the Commissioners, and stating also the value of any benefits which they may have, say, by way of insurance or pension fund and what not, as Exhibit 1108.

THE SECRETARY: 1109.

- Statement of gross earnings, ---EXHIBIT NO. 1109: deductions and benefits.
- What is their normal work week? Is it a 50-hour work week or 40-hour work week?
- I believe the Harbour Master can answer this better than I.
 - Now, what was the primary reason for Q.



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setting up your pilotage service? Was it because you feared for the harbour installations, or was it to provide a more efficient and also a speedier turn-around of vessels in the harbour?

A. Well, it was a combination of both.

We found that vessels were inclined to wait outside the entrance until somebody came out to help them in; not,

I might say, through any particular difficulty which the entrance might entail in good weather, but under conditions of bad weather particularly, there seemed to be delays. There would be calls to the Harbour Master's office for a pilot, and it dawned on us very early that we were going to have to do something about it.

- Q. Do you have linesmen on your dock to handle lines?
- A. Not employed by the Commissioners. The vessel agents have been looking after that.
- Q. I see. To the best of your knowledge is the landing boom ever used in Hamilton?
- A. I believe so. I think the Harbour Master might be more clear on that.

MR. JACQUES: Thank you, sir.

COMMISSIONER SMITH: Mr. Morgan, I understand that dredging carried on in 1962, I think it was, brought the depth of water in the harbour to 30 feet?

A. That was in the entrance.

COMMISSIONER SMITH: In the entrance?

THE WITNESS: Yes. Beyond the entrance, sir, it goes as deep as 80 feet inside the harbour. The only dredging required in addition to that entrance





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itself, is in the slips.

COMMISSIONER SMITH: What do you call

Burlington Channel?

THE WITNESS: Burlington Channel is a harbour entrance.

COMMISSIONER SMITH: That is the entrance?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

COMMISSIONER SMITH: That is the place that requires some maintenance dredging?

THE WITNESS: Actually, yes, widely though; at quite long intervals. I believe it is some eight years previous to that.

COMMISSIONER SMITH: I noticed somewhere here that the dredging was done in 1955, I think, to 28 feet.

THE WITNESS: And then again in 1962.

COMMISSIONER SMITH: To 30 feet?

THE WITNESS: That is right.

COMMISSIONER SMITH: Thank you.

THE WITNESS: If I could elaborate on that a little. The idea of the deeper depth, you might think with the Seaway being 27 feet, 28 feet might be sufficient, but this is on account of the surge in the channel itself that the extra two feet were added in 1962.

BY MR. JACQUES:

- Q. One last question, sir. Have you ever received any comments or complaints or was any opposition to your pilotage system ever made by the U.S. authorities?
 - A. I don't believe we have ever had any

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contact with them.

MR. JACQUES: Thank you.

BY MR. BRISSET:

Q. You were asked by my friend whether you consulted anybody when you organized your pilotage service. Do you recall having had a visit of Captain Matheson of the Shipping Federation of Canada to discuss pilotage in your harbour way back in 1958 or 1959?

A. Yes, I recall that Captain Matheson came and visited and discussed this very matter.

BY MR. LALONDE:

Q. Mr. Morgan, I refer you to paragraph

22 of your brief. There are some 20-odd mishaps

mentioned there. I have been looking through various

documents which your counsel has referred to as supporting these mishaps, and I do not find anything in connection with the three incidents concerning lake pilots.

That is on page 7, the incident of September 27, 1962,

November 30, 1962, and April 23, 1963.

MR. LANGS: I may be able to answer my friend.

I have just ascertained that it will be only from memory

of the Harbour Master who may speak to the first two, and

we have letters in connection with the third one, which

is the SILVIA collision with the YILDUN.



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MR. LANGS: Of course, the first two would have been reported to, I suppose, the District.

MR. LALONDE: Yes, but the Commission itself is not in a position to make a statement as to this except from memory and, as far as the third one, the letter you have referred to.

THE WITNESS: My lord, I was referring to the first of these three a few minutes ago in response to an inquiry from the counsel for the Department.

THE CHAIRMAN: For the Commission.

MR. JACQUES: I am sorry -- to the Commission not to the Department.

THE WITNESS: I am sorry.

MR. LALONDE: Since 1961 would it be correct to say that your pilots -- that is, Hamilton Harbour pilots themselves, whatever pilotage they have been doing have been doing moveages in the harbour itself, mainly?

THE WITNESS: Well, no. You mean to the exclusion of moveages in and out?

MR. LALONDE: Yes. What have they been doing -- moveages in and out also?

THE WITNESS: Yes, moveages in and out in the majority.

MR. LALONDE: You said that you had complaints -- you stated this in your brief and I think you stated it before in your evidence -- from masters since 1961 about the operations. Well, you said "complaints"; you did not say from whom. Have these been from agents or from masters of ships?

THE WITNESS: Did I use the word "complaints"?



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1 MR. LALONDE: Well, you might have. I may be 2 putting words in your mouth. What should be the word? 3 THE WITNESS: Well, dissatisfaction I think 4 was the word I used. 5 MR. LALONDE: Dissatisfaction, then. How 6 did this come to your knowledge? 7 THE WITNESS: Actually through the agents 8 themselves. 9 MR. LALONDE: Agents for Hamilton Harbour? 10 THE WITNESS: Yes. 11 MR. LALONDE: These have been verbal com-12 plaints? 13 THE WITNESS: Yes; we have nothing in 14 writing. 15 MR. LANGS: I have no further questions. 16 THE CHAIRMAN: No further questions of 17 Mr. Morgan? 18 We will adjourn for ten minutes. 19 ---Short recess. 20 21 FLOYD C. DAY, sworn 22 23 DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. LANGS: 24 Mr. Day, you are the Harbour Master at Q. 25 the Hamilton Harbour? 26 Yes, sir. A . 27 How long have you been with the local Q. 28 Authority?

A. Nineteen years.

Q. What is your background as far as your



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present position is concerned in qualification of your present position?

- A. You mean, since I have been with the Commission?
- Q. Well, start with any services which would give you the qualifications to act in your present position.
- A. Well, I started to sail in 1925 and I had a mate's inland licence, if that is what you are referring to. I was superintendent Marine Dockyard for the Harbour Commission; then I was Deputy Harbour Master and then I was Harbour Master. I also have done pilotage -- do pilotage.
 - Q. You have also what?
 - A. Do pilotage in the harbour.
- Q. In paragraph 16 of the local authority's brief it is set out there that almost without exception the masters of vessels have expressed confidence in the competence of the local pilots and insist that this service should be continued. Can you tell the Commission from advice received from you and from any other source how you know this or if it is a fact?
- A. Well, in conversation with various captains. That is how I know it. They have told me they are satisfied with our service and they would like to see it continued as most any port in the world they go into there is a local pilot who knows the conditions and so on.
- Q. So from your conversations with them you are told that in other world ports other than in



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That is correct.

Canada local pilots operate almost entirely?

Paragraph Q./ 21 of the brief sets out the fact that tugs are available and speaks of the teletype services and the staffing of the Harbour Master's office. Is it a fact that there is a dual purpose served within the harbour by the pilots in that the pilotage service and the tug boat service are integrated?

- That is true.
- I show you here the summary of revenues and expenses for pilotage and associated services which is a record from 1959 to 1963 showing the revenues and the expenses in connection with towage, pilotage and harbour control Do those figures set out the true facts in connection with those items?
- A. Yes, they do, to the best of my knowledge.
- MR. LANGS: I would ask that this be filed as an exhibit.
- Summary of revenues and ex----EXHIBIT NO. 1110: penses for pilotage and associated services.
- I have further copies here for MR. LANGS: the use of the Court.
- Q. Would you please read the figures commencing with the column on the pilotage and the harbour control?
- A . In 1963 the towing revenues were \$11,113; the expenses were \$15,998. In 1962 the revenue was \$2,350; the expenses were \$5,387.



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I might explain that in the pilotage in 1961, 1960 and 1959 the services were provided by the motor vessel Macassa. She is also a small passenger

boat. She did dual service, in other words.

In 1963 pilotage revenue was \$20,890 and expenses were \$30,672. In 1962 the revenue was \$28,700 and expenses were \$27,145. In 1961 the revenues were \$17,772 and expenses, \$17,464. 1960 revenues were \$24,162 and expenses \$17,310. In 1959 the revenues were \$8,133 and expenses \$4,203.

The harbour control for 1963, expenses \$14,915; 1962, \$15,773; 1961, \$7,936 and 1960, \$3,822.

Q. Thank you.

Paragraph 22 of the brief states the shipping mishaps from May 1959 showing the date of the mishap, the name of the vessel, the location and description and the repair cost. It then shows whether or not the vessel had a lake pilot, a harbour pilot or no pilot at all.

I believe my friend Mr. Lalonde has looked through the invoices which were stated to substantiate the record as herein set out and on page 7 there are three vessels all of which were operated by lake pilots where we do not appear to have an invoice to substantiate this record. The first one is September 27th, 1962 -- I do not know how to pronounce this.

A. PATIGNIES

Q. There is a record here that it proceeded through the wrong side of the Burlington Channel. Have



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A. A harbour pilot was ordered for this vessel and was on his way out. On board was, I think, a District 2 pilot. He did not wait for the harbour pilot and proceeded in on his own and came up the wrong side of the channel. He rubbed the bottom but he got through all right. It was amazing because we did not think there was that much water in it, but he got through all right and came on in. Then he picked up the harbour pilot inside.

you from your recollection knowledge of this mishap?

- Q. On November 30th there is the M.V.
- A. In that case there was no harbour pilot.

 The lake pilot left the terminal in very dense fog and

 he went aground making Burlington Channel lakebound.

 We had to get the tugs to pull him off.
- Q. Then on April 23rd, 1963, the Motor Vessel Silvia.
- Weller. Her agents ordered a harbour pilot. She had a lake pilot on board. The harbour pilot went out. It was at night, if I recall. He went aboard and brought her in. The wind was at the northeast of her 30 miles an hour. She had a bust on her starboard side which would interfere with loading, so the master did not want her to come into the harbour and land starboard side to but he should land port side to. There was also one vessel in the slip that would have to be passed. In order to bring her to the coal dock he would have to take her down in the slip -- warp her



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around, take her down the slip and run lines and take her across. When they tied up at the coal dock the master of the Silvia said: "I want to stay here for the night; it is blowing too hard." That was fine. Our pilot said: "Will you want a harbour pilot in the morning?" He said: "No, but I will want a tug boat at six o'clock."

At six in the morning the tug boat was there. The tug master went aboard to get a waiver signed which we had for our tow boats for no pilot, and asked him again, did he want a harbour pilot, because we had one on board the tug. He said that No, the lake pilot was going to put her round.

master did, and he said: "Now, what do you want me to do with the tug -- pull you round by the bow, push you port forward?" The lake pilot said No, I just want you to stand off. I am going to let go and come in on the fly, as they call it.

So he let go and the wind was around four to five; that is about 40 knots. He came in and he rammed the Yildun in No. 4 berth in the slip and did considerable damage.

The only reason I can figure he let go and came in that way is that he gets \$25 for undocking and he gets \$25 for docking, but nothing for warping. If he had warped her round the slip with her wires, it would be the proper procedure to do. I mean, you have a vessel alongside this and it is just a matter of warping her, and you had a tow boat there to



push her.

MR. LALONDE: I object for the record, my Lord. This is purely hearsay. The whole story here is purely hearsay and expression of opinion as to what was the reason.

MR. LANGS: My Lord, this is a qualified man.

- Q. Where did you learn of this that you are telling us about? Were you there or not?
- A. No. I learned it from the tow boat master and the pilot.
- Q. Can you from this record of mishaps,

 Mr. Day, give us any further information with respect to
 how these accidents happened? Can you refer to any
 others in this list?
- A. Well, I think that -- you see, most of these have happened going into what we call Wellington Street slip. At times there is a cross-current there. I think these masters who do not use pilots; that is where they are going to run into trouble.
- Q. How many pilots are we really dealing with as far as our Hamilton operation is concerned -- lake pilots?
 - A. Six -- I think six.
 - Q. Do you know how these men operate?
- A. Well, they are despatched by Port Weller and Cape Vincent. Port Weller will ask us on the teletype how a certain man is arriving and will we give him instructions to go to another vessel?

However, they seem to be in a race at



times. For instance, a man will bring a ship from Toronto to Hamilton and he will not report into Port Weller. He will stay with the ship probably. They will ask us if we have seen him. We have not seen him. Of course, he does not come under our jurisdiction. We do not know. He may be staying aboard that vessel because she is going to be due out in three or four hours, which will net him another fee. This goes on most of the time amongst them.



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yearly	comparati	ve statement	of	pilotage?
	Α.	Yes.		

Yes. Q. A record taken from the records of the

I believe you also have, Mr. Day, a

Hamilton Harbour Commissioners?

A. Yes.

And to the best of your knowledge is this a true record?

That is right.

MR. LANGS: My lord, I would ask this be filed as an exhibit.

> THE CHAIRMAN: Exhibit 1111.

- 0. Now this is a record from the year 1959 to 1963 showing the total number of ships piloted, total pilotage invoiced, and the total pilot boat invoiced?
 - Α. Yes.
- Q. Would you just read the figures stated there, Mr. Day?
- In 1959 the total number of ships piloted -- 293; pilotage invoiced, \$7,673; pilot boat invoiced at that time were not available. I might explain this is my own record.
 - This is your own record? 0.
- That is correct. The other is from our accountant, the previous one. 1960, the number of ships piloted --525; pilotage invoiced \$13,357; total pilot boat invoiced \$11,200. In 1961 the number of ships piloted -- 332; total pilotage \$10,515; total pilot boat invoiced \$7,540. In 1961 there are the



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remarks, a seven-week longshoremen's strike, no movement of vessels. In 1962 the number of ships piloted -- 492; total pilotage invoiced, \$15,258; total pilot boat invoiced, \$13,768. There is an explanation in the remarks: "Pilot boat running lines raised from \$10 to \$15 and raised from \$15 to \$18." I might point out that in the total pilot boat invoiced there are also fees for running lines across, plus putting the pilot on and taking him off.

In 1963 the total number of ships piloted -- 376; total pilotage invoiced, \$11,817; total pilot boat invoiced, \$8,898.

Our pilotage is down due to the number of moves made by lake pilots in and out of the harbour; also inner harbour work. The number of moveages made by lake pilots for 1963 amounts to 201.

- Q. Paragraph No. 25 of the brief mentions delay in movements of vessels. Can you relate those delays in any way to the operation of the lake pilots as opposed to the local harbour pilots?
- A. In regards to when a lake pilot is ordered off a vessel at a certain time by the Agent there are times when the vessel will finish discharging or loading may be two hours before the time allotted for the lake pilot to arrive. It means the vessel is waiting for the lake pilot, which is no fault of the lake pilot I might point out.
- Q. In Paragraph 32 of the brief it states that because of the fact that lake pilots are serving apprenticeship in order to advance to the level of



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pilot in District No. 1 there will never be permanent lake pilots and therefore there will never be experienced lake pilots for the local harbour. Would you explain that, please?

Well, what happens is a lake pilot, as I understand it, when there is an opening in District 1 he moves to it and then we get a new lake pilot and we have found some of the lake pilots just don't know the harbour. As an example, if I may, last year we had a ship coming up from Cape Vincent with a lake pilot aboard. He called in and we asked him if he wanted a harbour pilot. He said no, he could get in the harbour. He got in the harbour and he looked and saw the dredging going on and he dropped hook and wanted a harbour pilot. The result of it was the ship was delayed two hours before it got out.

- Q. My friend Mr. Lalonde asked whether or not there were complaints about lake pilots and I think Mr. Morgan said there was dissatisfaction. Could you say as to whether or not there is dissatisfaction with lake pilots?
 - For some of them.
 - And who are these? Q.
- The American pilots. The Canadian pilots apparently do a good job. We have harbour moves that require a B man aboard. We send to Port Weller and they insist the harbour pilot is aboard also from Wellington Street to the east end of the harbour, a distance of two miles or something like that, because they don't trust the lake pilot.



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30 corps?

THE CHAIRMAN: Is that done with the Canadian pilots or American pilots, or both?

THE WITNESS: The point is, my lord, they don't know who they are getting. You can't choose.

THE CHAIRMAN: They are supposed to be all equally qualified.

THE WITNESS: Well, a lot of these masters have had trouble with American pilots.

THE CHAIRMAN: When you say "American pilots" do you mean lake pilots?

THE WITNESS: My experience is lake pilots.

THE CHAIRMAN: The three?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is coming from District

No. 1?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Lake Ontario?

THE WITNESS: Yes. At one time the District 1 pilot used to come across the lake to Hamilton and also District 2, but I will say that District 1 and 2 pilots, particularly District 1, they never bring a ship into the Hamilton Harbour. They always call for a harbour pilot. District No. 2, 95 per cent ask for a harbour pilot.

MR. LANGS: Can you give any explanation of that?

A. They claim they haven't been up there in a long time and don't know what was going on inside.

THE CHAIRMAN: Would that be esprit de



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THE WITNESS: It could be, my lord.
MR. LANGS:

Q. You state the lake pilots were really training for a more permanent job in the district. How do they live during the spring, summer, and fall?

Where are their homes and where do they live and where do they eat and so on?

A. Well, they sleep and eat aboard the vessel they are on and when they arrive to the port they are getting off they generally report back to Port Weller and stay at a hotel, in St. Catharines, I believe, and report to Cape Vincent.

Q. Can you think of any risks, let us say unnecessary risks, taken by lake pilots in a local harbour other than the one you have cited with respect to the accident between the YILDUN and the SILVIA?

Can you think of a specific instance of malpractice by lake pilots?

very anxious to get off a vessel. As an instance, I was going out one morning at five o'clock to bring a ship in which had a lake pilot aboard. I was on the pilot boat; he called up and said "Can you take me off and put me off at the Burlington pier because there is another coming down the canal. I want to get off." I thought "I could really do him dirt." I said, "You are the only B licence on board the ship and if I get on you get off." He said "I never thought of it." I went on board and brought him in.

Some of them are in a hurry. They get



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\$50 from A to B and if they double back they get another \$50. We have shipping lines who insist on taking a harbour pilot whether there is a B man aboard or not.

THE CHAIRMAN: You are talking of Canadian pilots there because they are paid by salary?

THE WITNESS: Lake pilots. They are paid by the trip.

THE CHAIRMAN: Lake pilots, yes.

MR. LANGS:

- Q. Paragraph 35 of the brief refers to the fact that the master of a vessel may incur a risk by refusing the use of the local pilot although he has been accustomed always to use local pilots in all other world ports." Can you give an instance of that?
 - A. If you refer back to page 6.
- Q. Have you talked with the masters of these foreign vessels with respect to whether or not they are used to local pilots?
 - A. Oh, quite definitely they are.

MR. LANGS: That is all, thank you.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LALONDE:

- Q. Mr. Day, I would like to refer to paragraph 22, the list of mishaps. The first incident you refer to is the PATIGNIES. Rubbed bottom but got through all right. Was there any actual damage?
 - A. None that I know of, no.
- Q. As far as the next one, the DAGAN, there again the tug was called to get the ship out but to your knowledge was there any damage?





- A. I have no report on damage, no.
- Q. I notice that none of the three mishaps with lake pilots on board reported here imply damages to the docks themselves or harbour installations while other mishaps are connected with Pier 10 or Pier 11 or damage to a buoy; that is to harbour installations themselves?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Does this mean in effect that the only records you have are damages to your own harbour installations and as far as the other incidents or mishaps which may occur in the harbour you have no direct knowledge of them?
- A. By other instances or mishaps are you referring to pilots?
- Q. Let us say you have a lake ship or an ocean-going ship without a pilot aboard going out and using the wrong side of the channel and scraping the bottom and maybe having some damage. Would you necessarily hear about it?
 - A. Not necessarily, no.
- Q. My question was is not the reason why damages are reported here because they are damages to the docks and harbour installations and these are the only ones you have direct knowledge of?
 - A. Those are the only ones.
 - Q. I am referring to all others.
 - A. Yes. I see what you mean, yes.
- THE CHAIRMAN: With regard to port installations the list would be complete but with regard to



other possible mishaps it is only what came to your attention?

THE WITNESS: That is right, my lord.

THE CHAIRMAN: There might be many more?

THE WITNESS: There may be but I think we would have heard of them within the harbour.

MR. LALONDE:

- Q. These masters referred you to the fact that all over the world they have local pilots available for them. Did they also mention to you that all over the world in those harbours the ships were required generally to take local pilots, that is pilotage was compulsory?
- A. Yes, it is compulsory -- payment or compulsory pilotage. They discussed that.
- Q. And the fact that all incidents to the harbour installations themselves seem to have occurred when there was no pilot on board in the Hamilton Harbour, from your evidence here, would that not indicate in your opinion that Hamilton Harbour should follow the same policy that is applied in other harbours generally in the world?
 - A. I would think so, yes.





English

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Q.

2 Q. The way I understood your evidence, you
3 have had no expression of dissatisfaction by
4 agents or ship owners with Canadian lake pilots;
5 is that correct?

A. That is correct.

7 Q. You refer to a certain number of instances8 of delays which could happen by ships finishing--

A. Early.

10 Q. Early?

11 A. That is right.

12 Q. Did you have such instances in the past?

A. Have we had?

Q. Yes, in effect?

A. Yes, but not too many.

Q. How many would you have had approximately,

17 last year?

18 A. Three, two.

Q. Two or three?

20 A. Yes.

Q. Would you know approximately the duration of the delays in such instances, these two or

three instances?

A. One to two hours.

Assuming that these deep sea ships would still be required to carry a pilot across Lake Ontario, if they do not have a B certificate on board, which is the present law?—

29 A. Yes.

30 Q. These two or three ships would have had



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Q.

A.

Q.

15394 to wait, is it not true, anyway for the lake pilots to take them further up from the Fairway buoy? Unless a waiver came through, which does come through at times. A waiver, I understand, is given when there are no pilots available? That is right. Not because the ship has finished loading early? No. That is right. So that in effect one could say unless

A. Q.

there would be a waiver, these ships would

suffer a delay anyway?

A. You mean if it finishes discharging or loading early?

And they were requiring a pilot across Q. the lake?

Yes, under the present law, yes. A.

I notice that your service is open from Q. 7:00 A.M. to midnight.

That is correct. A.

Then do I understand that there are no Q. ship movements between midnight and 7:00 A.M. in the harbour?

Yes. Let me qualify one thing. We don't A. have harbour control. It is just a service of the Harbour Master.

I see. Q.

I mean, you understand harbour control. A.



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English

You call up and ask permission to move your berth.

- Q. Any ship can go in and out when they wish to?
- A. They must call the bridge, Burlington bridge.
- Q. Do you have ships moving or coming in between midnight and 7:00 A.M.?
- A. Yes, we have lakers. Very rarely salt water vessels.
- Q. What is the arrangement in such instances?

 Do they have to call in during the day or before you close your office? What is the ruling?
- A. For what?
- Q. For a ship. Let us say there was a ship coming in at two o'clock in the morning.
- 17 A. Yes?
 - Q. For some reason. If she wants to come in one of your docks, what should he do? What should she do in order to be able to get in at two o'clock in the morning?
 - A. Well, his agents will advise him what his berth is. If he has no pilot on board, presumably he knows where to go.
 - Q. Yes?
- 26 A. And he in turn will advise his agent
 27 if he requires a pilot on his E. T. A. at the
 28 buoy, and we in turn will keep in touch with him
 29 by radio-telephone.
- 30 Q. And you arrange to have a pilot there at



Α.

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ME M	ANGUS. Englis	toronto, ontario (Lalonde) 15390 h
1		the proper time?
2	Α.	Yes.
3	Q.	With the tug as pilot boat?
4	Α.	If a tug is available.
5	Q.	Do you have a pilot boat also?
6	Α.	Yes.
7	Q.	I notice there is a charge mentioned
8		here, \$18.00, to take
9	Α.	That's to put the pilot aboard and
10		\$18.00 to take him off.
11	Q.	\$18.00 each way?
12	Α.	Yes.
13	Q.	Then if that pilot boat runs the lines
14		for the ship, there is an extra charge?
15	Α.	of \$15.00.
16	Q.	So the charge for a pilot service from
17		the Fairway buoy in is what?
18	Α.	\$60.00 in and out. \$40.00 one way.
19	Q.	It is \$40.00 one way?
20	A.	Yes.
21	Q.	Has this been increased recently? This
22		is the present rate?
23	Α.	Yes. Smaller vessels on there, isn't it?
24	Q.	It is mentioned here for pilotage inward
25		and outward a vessel not over 260 feet in
26		length, \$50.00.
27	Α.	That is right.
28	Q.	And over 260 feet, \$60.00?

In addition the ship must pay the pilot 30 Q.

That is right.



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boat service?

A. That is right.

3 Q. I would like you to refer to your Exhibit

> 1110. Do you have a copy before you?

Α. Yes.

In towing you put revenues. I understand Q. this is a charge made for towing the ship which is so much per ship I presume in the harbour?

Yes. A.

Q. Now, expenses, what do you put in the expense?

Well, I presume it is maintenance and Α. whoever happens to be sailing. It is his salary. And the crew.

You say you presume? You haven't Q. prepared these figures yourself?

A. No. It is done by the accountants.

Are you yourself aware of the operation Q. of the tug boat service?

Yes. A.

Do you have a permanent crew on board? Q.

No. A.

What kind of tug is it? How many tugs Q. do you have and what kind of tugs are those?

Would you elaborate on this?

We have one of 720 horsepower, and 26 Α. 27 another 760. Diesel tugs.

28 Q. Yes?

29 For one tug we use what we call a A. smaller tug, smaller in tonnage and shorter in 30



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English 1 length, and one of the pilots will sail her. 2 She is pilot house controlled. 3 Q. She is pilot house controlled? 4 A. No engineers. There is no engineer, 5 and we have a man on deck. 6 Q. One man on deck? 7 A. Yes. 8 Q. For both tugs it is the same procedure? 9 Α. No. The other tug requires an engineer. 10 It is not pilot house controlled. It requires 11 three deckhands and a mate. It is a bigger 12 vessel. 13 Are these boats used only for docking Q. 14 service in the harbour itself? 15 No. The MACASSA, a larger vessel, is A. 16 used also as a passenger vessel. 17 And the deckhand you have for the Q. 18 smaller tug boat, is he a permanent employee? 19 He is seasonal, April until we close. A. 20 But he is employed full-time within the Q. 21 season? 22 Yes, that is right. Α. He is not paid only for the number of 23 Q. 24 hours he works? 25 No, no. A. 26 Is that his only function to your Q. 27 knowledge?

Well, he will also operate the pilot boat

if necessary, or as a lineboat, which we use as

pilot boat too. It don't work out that we are



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using a tug and pilot boat and piloting all at the same time if you are following me. That is why we can integrate it.

- Q. As far as the MACASSA is concerned, I understand that this is a part-time function for that boat?
- A. Yes. As a matter of fact she did very little last year. We might call her in the fall or spring in the bad weather.
- 10 Q. You would not have any idea how the

 11 MACASSA operations would come into the expenses
 12 here?
 - A. No. You are referring now to 1963?
- 14 Q. Yes, or 1962. The \$16,000.00 and \$5,000.00 figures.
 - A. No, I wouldn't know how it figures in.
- Now, the pilotage revenues is clear; tariffs, I presume?
- 19 A. Yes.
- 20 Q. Then you have expenses. Do you know
 21 what these expenses are? Do they include
 22 pilot boat service?
- 23 A: No.
- 24 Q. Revenues, do you know whether revenues
 25 in pilotage include pilot boat service or are
 26 they only for pilotage tariff itself?
 - A. I would say that is pilot boat and pilot service.
- Yes. Exhibit 1111 refers to two figures

 for 1963, \$11,817.00 for pilotage and \$8,998.00--



ER	English	(Lalonde)
	Α.	For pilot boat.
	Q.	On the expenses side, you would not
		know what goes into these expenses as such?
		MR. LANGS: If I may interrupt my friend,
		I think we can have a written list on this.
	Q.	Okay. For harbour control, would you
		be in a position to assess what that is?
	Α.	That would be operators' salaries and
		the rental for the teletype machine.
	Q.	In paragraph 22 of your brief it seems
		to indicate there was never any incident
		involving a Hamilton harbour pilot since 1959?
	Α.	One is shown November 30, FEDERAL PIONEER
		on page 6.
	Q.	Yes. Was there a Hamilton harbour pilot
		on board?
	Α.	Yes, there was.
		MR. LALONDE: On my copy, My Lord, it
		is indicated as having no pilot on board.
		MR. LANGS: There was a change made
		to eliminate the no pilot. On the information
		given to me instead of being no pilot, there
		was a harbour pilot.
		MR. LALONDE: I see.
		THE CHAIRMAN: This is FEDERAL PIONEER,
		November 30, 1960?
	Q.	The X should be transferred from the

"No Pilot" column to the "Harbour Pilot" column.

To your knowledge has there been any other

instance ever since?



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A.

OF THE STATE OF TH		toronto, ontario (Lalonde)
1	Α.	No, not that I recall.
2	Q.	Was there not an accident involving
3		the ship ALGERNIB on June 1st, 1962, or in
4		that area?
5	Α.	What happened?
6	Q.	Did not that ship hit a bridge or
7		something?
8	Α.	Her spars I think the bascule bridge
9		touched them on the way in.
10	Q.	What is that?
11	Α.	Her spars I believe touched the bascule
12		bridge on the way out, but we didn't hear
13		anything in regards to damage.
14	Q.	Was there a harbour pilot on board?
15	Α.	Yes, there was.
16	Q.	Do you know whether in fact the spar
17		hit the bridge?
18	Α.	Do I know?
19	Q.	Yes.
20	Α.	Yes, I do know because I was the pilot.
21	Q.	That is what I thought also.
22	Α.	That is what you are trying to find out,
23		was it?
24	Q.	But you have not had a report of damages?
25	Α.	No, nothing.
26	Q.	But in fact the bridge was hit?
27	Α.	By the spar. The top mast.
28	Q.	Is that the bridge at the entrance of
29		the harbour in the Wellington Channel?

No, at Burlington Channel.



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- Q. Yes.
 - A. That is when you had one way through there, just one bridge.
 - Q. Does that bridge come under the Hamilton
 Harbour Commissioners?
 - A. No. Department of Public Works.
 - Q. If there had been any claim by somebody against somebody in that connection --
 - A. I went back to the bridge operator and we surveyed the thing and there was no damage.
 - Q. I see. If there was any damage it was to the spar of the ship?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Do you have any knowledge of other instances where a ship with a Hamilton harbour pilot on board could have suffered damage without having done any damage to harbour installations?
 - A. Yes, we had one other.
 - Q. Yes. Would you briefly say what year that was? Do you remember which ship?
 - A. The CRYSTAL GEM and I think it was -- I'm not sure whether it was 1960 or 1961 -- being pulled out of the Dominion Foundry, grounded and twisted her rudder.
 - Q. Do you have any other instances where a ship with a Hamilton harbour pilot on board would have grounded without causing any damage?



English

A. The FEDERAL PIONEER, he went aground.

Q. I am not asking you these questions to try and show you are not a competent captain.

A. No, no, I realize that. I am not mad at you.

MR. LALONDE: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER SMITH: I would like to ask the witness some questions. Mr. Day, this question is prompted by a paragraph in the brief which states that there is dissatisfaction in the pilotage in the harbour of Hamilton because of the six lake pilots making the three Hamilton pilots subservient, I think is the language that is used.

I would like to ask what your opinion is with regard to the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority taking over all pilotage in the Great Lakes
Basin, which would include the Canals, Locks, the designated, the undesignated waters, the Lakes and all other Canadian waters. Do you think that would improve or otherwise the pilotage operations in Hamilton harbour?

THE WITNESS: Well, I feel that our pilots are competent and can do the job. Now, the way you have outlined it to me, I think we would be where we are now; you have outside people coming into the port where they are not familiar with it day to day.

COMMISSIONER SMITH: Yes, but you would



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be relieved of the complaint that is made now, as I understand it, that your own pilots are being made subservient to the pilots, the six pilots that are now coming into your harbour to do pilotage. I mean it would remove that aspect of the subservient element I would think, and if it did, what would you think about it?

THE WITNESS: Well, I would like to see
the subservient attitude removed, of course,
but you state that all waters of the Great
Lakes Basin --

COMMISSIONER SMITH: All Canadian waters.

THE WITNESS: Become designated waters;
is that what you mean?

COMMISSIONER SMITH: All waters.

THE WITNESS: As designated waters?

COMMISSIONER SMITH: No, I think you misunderstood me. All waters in the Great Lakes Basin.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

COMMISSIONER SMITH: Taken under the authority and the jurisdiction of the St.

Lawrence Seaway Authority, which would include the harbour of Hamilton and other harbours and the Lakes and Locks, Canals, Rivers.

THE WITNESS: They would designate pilotage?

COMMISSIONER SMITH: They would take over the authority.

THE WITNESS: Of pilotage?



COMMISSIONER SMITH: Oh, yes.

THE WITNESS: And then you would assume they would introduce compulsory pilotage?

commissioner smith: They would operate it, and it might be and it might not be, but the operation would be regulated by them under authority granted to them by the government.

THE WITNESS: Well, from our point of view, which we have explained, that we use these people and tug, lineboat and pilot boat and so on, if that happened, I don't know what would become of the tow boat service and so on in the harbour.

COMMISSIONER SMITH: You think it might not fit into the --

THE WITNESS: Not with our operation.

COMMISSIONER SMITH: The operation that exists now?

THE WITNESS: That is right.



THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Day, am I right in saying that a harbour pilot would be an experienced man with two qualifications, a good ship handler with local knowledge of his harbour?

THE WITNESS: Yes, my Lord.

organization for harbour pilots should be localized to a port, would it not depend on the second quality, as to what extent the local knowledge would be necessary?

In other words, if there are adverse conditions, if there comparable adverse conditions among a certain number of ports and conditions that are not changeable or variable but are all the time the same, the number of harbours could be handled efficiently by good ship handlers?

THE WITNESS: The number of harbours?

THE CHAIRMAN: Harbours, you know, with

similar conditions.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Could be handled by good ship handlers under the same rule?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: While on the other hand if you have very variable local conditions, changeable and adverse, then you have to have localized pilotage --- localized organization?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: For instance, I have in mind a harbour that you may know, the Harbour of Saint John, New Brunswick.





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30 lake master would not require a ---

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Where there you have a great range of tides and cross-currents and currents from the river. There a harbour pilot from Montreal may not be able to do the job at all.

THE WITNESS: That is true.

THE CHAIRMAN: So I was wondering whether the local knowledge to the extent it is necessary would not be the criterion to decide whether local organization is necessary as far as security is concerned.

THE WITNESS: Whether it is necessary as far as security is concerned?

> THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR. BRISSET: Knowledge of local conditions?

THE CHAIRMAN: Knowledge of local conditions

THE WITNESS: I think that knowledge of

local conditions ---

THE CHAIRMAN: What I am trying to find out is, for instance here in the Great Lakes I think we work on the assumption now that the local conditions are almost the same in all the Great Lakes ports.

> THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: So that is why any good ship handler who knows the local conditions in one port and so on with very little study of the charts and notices to mariners does not need local experience?

THE WITNESS: I agree with you on that. If he has had the experience of running in and out of various ports and so on he would be just like a lake master. A



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THE CHAIRMAN: That is from the security angle. Now you may have, of course, other reasons why local organizations should be set up. That would be for instance better to control, would it not?

THE WITNESS: Better for control and maybe the vessels -- getting them in and out.

THE CHAIRMAN: Better expedition of traffic?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: And unity of command or unity of authority in the harbour?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Better organization; so that those would be other factors besides security?

THE WITNESS: That is right, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: Counsel are going to say that I put myself in the witness box.

Any further questions of Mr. Day?

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. BRISSET:

Q. Mr. Day, would you be satisfied if in the harbour of Hamilton one week they sent you three pilots that had worked the week before, say, in the port of Chicago, and again the following week they sent three other pilots who had worked the week before in the Port of Fort William, and so on, rotating them all across the lakes like this?

A. No.

THE CHAIRMAN: Why?

MR. BRISSET:

Q. Why would you not like that system?



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A. Well, he has been away for a week. You see, when the harbour pilot goes out with a vessel he knows exactly what is in the harbour, where the vessel is going, what the conditions are and so on. His mind is made up when he is bringing her in what he is going to do.

THE CHAIRMAN: Has the up-to-date knowledge of the traffic conditions in the harbour any importance with regard to pilotage in that harbour?

THE WITNESS: The up-to-date?

THE CHAIRMAN: The knowledge of the actual traffic in that harbour; has it anything to do with the pilotage in the harbour?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: If you know how many ships there are in, what the moves are and so on?

MR. BRISSET:

Q. What dredges are working in the harbour and where they are making the installations?

A. Yes. One came in and he did not want a harbour pilot and dropped the anchor. Then he wanted a harbour pilot because he did not know the conditions when he came inside, when he found out where his berth was. That is why I am against lake pilots. They will serve a certain amount of time. They will get to know a harbour in and out and then they are moved to District 1 when a vacancy occurs, and then we have a new man coming in. That occurred last year.

THE CHAIRMAN: If this situation was corrected by leaving the same men all the time as lake



pilots, would that curer the situation?

THE WITNESS: It could with competent men.

THE CHAIRMAN: As far as safety is concerned?

THE WITNESS: With competent men.

MR. BRISSET:

- Q. Mr. Day, will you put before you Exhibit 1111, the yearly comparative statement of pilotage?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. You have a column of figures indicating the total pilot boat invoiced. Does that include the services of the pilot boat when the pilot boat is used to handle lines?
 - A. Yes: those earnings are in there, yes.
- Q. Are there occasions when the pilot boat's services are enjoyed when there is a lake pilot on board to put on the lake pilot or to take him off?
- A. Rarely. The only cases where it happens is when the vessel comes in and there is no berth and she goes to anchor. Probably there is a day's wait or something. He will bring the lake pilot in so that he can go back.
- Q. In that figure of 8998 for the year 1963 there may be charges included in there to take off the lake pilots because their ship has gone to anchor?
 - A. Yes, there could be, yes.
- Q. You mentioned in your remarks for the year 1963 the number of moveages made by lake pilots for 1963 amounts to 201. I would like to have a clear definition of the word "moveages". Does that refer to



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trips from the Fairway Buoy to a berth and back from a berth to the Fairway Buoy, or also moveages between various berths in the harbour?

- A. That is every move that was made with a lake pilot. It may be an inner harbour move or it may be out to the Buoy, or it may be bringing them in.
- Q. I see. You have given a total for the moveages of 201?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. You are aware, of course, that the minimum charge by a lake pilot for such moveages as it was in 1962 was \$75 and \$50, plus 25?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. That is correct. So if there were 201 moveages I have made the calculation that the cost of the lake pilots for that year was \$15,015?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Correct?
 - A. You are multiplying that figure?
- exercise to compare the cost to the ship for lake pilots for 201 moveages, which is \$15,015, while your pilots did 376 moveages or trips for the sum of \$11,817 ---
- MR. LALONDE: \$20,000 -- sorry. It is \$20,890 including pilot boat.

MR. BRISSET:

Q. Well, including pilot boat, if you wish, but in the figure for pilot boat you include, of course, services rendered also to lake pilots and the handling of lines. Of course, when there is a lake pilot on



board the ship still has to have her lines handled?

A. No, no. How shall I say it now? Not very often a line boat is used. The only time a line boat is used is if the vessel is down in the slip and she cannot get up. The slips are only 200 feet wide, so therefore if she is ahead of another vessel the line must be taken across the wharf and she warps her way on from there. There is not too much of that nature.

As far as taking the lake pilots off,

I do not think that happened more than three times, a
ship going to anchor.

Q. I see. I want to know a little more exactly under what conditions the lines are handled by the harbour employees for the account of the ship.

A. We do not handle lines in the sense of linesmen. That is what you are referring to -- at the dock?

Q. Yes.

A. All we do is supply a line boat when necessary. Linesmen are supplied by the stevedore company and ordered by the agent.

Q. In other words, in the charge of 8998 there are included in it charges for the line boat?

A. Yes, which is \$15 to run them across Wellington Street slip.

Q. Is the line boat used only when there is a harbour pilot on board or also when there is a translake pilot on board?

A. The line boat is only used when the ship is bottled in and she cannot get out. We never



use a line boat in making a dock if it is all clear.

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- 0.0 When a line boat is used are there cases where there is a pilot on board?
 - A. Oh, yes.
- Q. Whether it is a lake pilot or a harbour pilot?
 - A. If it is needed they use it.
- So therefore the charge for the line boat is not a charge that has anything to do with pilotage?
 - A. That is correct.
- Even though it is included in the figure Q. of \$8,998?
 - Α. Yes.

MR. LALONDE: On the other hand, my friend's figure of \$75, if a lake pilot takes a ship across the lake, obviously there is a charge of \$50 for the 24-hour We have had that in evidence. And there is \$25 for docking the ship or taking it into the harbour, which would in effect mean the \$75 may be done all in the same day and would include pilotage in effect from Cape Vincent to Hamilton Port.

It is a matter of argument. MR. BRISSET: We do not call that pilotage, my Lord.

MR. LALONDE: I know it is argument, but my friend brought it out, so I do not want to leave it as such.

THE CHAIRMAN: You are going to have a few questions, Mr. Jacques?

> MR. JACQUES: Yes, my lord.



THE CHAIRMAN

THE CHAIRMAN: I think we will adjourn until

2.30.

---Luncheon adjournment.

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English

--- UPON RESUMING AT 2:30 P.M.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. JACQUES:

Q. Mr. Day, did you participate in the recruiting of pilots in 1959, of your own pilots I mean?

> In 1959 there was a lake captain, Captain Scarrow. He was retired from the Canadian Steamship Lines and he operated until September and I did the piloting from September of 1959 until along in 1961. Then we hired another pilot and in 1962 we added another one, which makes a total of three now.

Q. You are included?

I do the odd one, nothing like I used A. to.

Q. Do you know of the qualifications of the other two pilots?

You mean their licences? A.

Q. Yes.

> One holds a Master's inland unlimited and one holds a Master's inland 350 tons.

Did they have to serve any period of apprenticeship?

The one pilot, I would say, served probably two months riding with myself in and out. The other pilot had had experience and good recommendations from Fort William and Port Arthur.



English

Α.

Q.	4	And	did	they	, bs	ass	some	sor	t of	exam-
	ination	bef	ore	you	or	any	of	the	Commi	lssioners
before being hired?										

- A. No, no; just in their ability to handle the ship.
- Q. And in the case where one served an apprenticeship it was your recommendation that he was able to handle the ship?
- A. That is correct.
- Q. That clinched the job?
- A. That is correct.
- Q. In the other case it was merely on the recommendations of the Port Arthur-Fort William authorities. Is that it?
- A. Yes. Yes, he had been successful and
 I believe D. O. T. took over out there and he
 was out. He came down and we needed an additional pilot so we hired him.
- Q. Would you tell the Commission what are the working conditions, working hours, vacation, and day off and what not?
 - They have one day off a week. They start when the Seaway opens and finishes when it closes and they are on more or less standby 24 hours a day at home, either for tow boat or pilotage.
- Q. To all practical intents and purposes there are two men doing the job now?
- 30 A. Yes.





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English

- Q. How many jobs, piloting jobs, would they do in one day during the busiest time of the season?
- A. That is difficult to answer. You will go along two or three days and there won't be any jobs and then you might get two ships, three ships in a day.
- Q. Do you have a record of all the jobs performed by pilots?
- A. Yes, we have a pilotage card. That is made out and signed by the Master.
- Q. You have that for last year?
- A Yes.
- Q. What information does this card show?
- A. The last port of call if inbound or outbound, the name of the vessel, gross registered tonnage, Master's signature, length and beam.
- Q. Does it include time boarded?
- A. Time boarded, yes.
- Q. Time off?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Detention time?
- A. If any, yes.
- Q. And at anchor?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. It does?
- 29 A. Yes.
- 30 Q. Since you have been a pilot yourself you



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might tell us how long it takes for one job, one movage inward or outward?

- A. One hour.
- Q. And where do you board the vessel?
- A. Inbound at the Fairway buoy which is one mile off Burlington Channel, Lake Ontario.
- Q. When you disembark where do you disembark?
- 10 A. The same place.
- In all cases you go through Burlington
 Channel?
 - A. Not all cases. In some cases the

 Master will say to disembark on the Bay side,
 rarely but it has been done.
 - Q. You have mentioned the staffing of your office. Would you describe the staff more fully? How many men have you got?
 - A. We have two and one relief, that is for RT.
 - Q. You have two operators and one relief?
- 22 A. Yes.
- Q. And apart from that do you have any other staff?
- 25 A. No, not in the office now. There is myself.
- 27 Q. The accounts?
- 28 A. The accounts are kept at the main office.
- 29 Q. At the main office?
- 30 A. Yes.



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Q. And how is the dispatching of a pilot done?

> Well, if the vessel is inbound and requires a harbour pilot the agent will notify us or if the vessel is coming from Toronto they will let us know on the teletype and usually say what time. I would say that in fact in 95% of the cases the agent is talking to the Master by land phone and radio-telephone and inquires if he wants a harbour pilot and asks the ETA and we set it up from there.

Q. How many hours notice do you require?

A. We require four hours notice.

> Is that respected or adhered to in practice?

Not all the time, no. A.

Has it happened --Q.

> Rather than keep a vessel waiting we have hustled around to get a pilot out. It happens that we have vessels that will come to the buoy and bad weather sets in and they want a harbour pilot right away. The Master does not wish to take the vessel in on his own. may be blowing quite hard. It is all according to the conditions. He will come on the radiotelephone and want a harbour pilot. We try and not hold to the four hours. There are probably gangs waiting which costs the ship money.



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Q.

Q. Would your pilotage card show whether there was a lake pilot on board the vessel when she arrived?

A. No.

Q. Nor a District pilot?

No. The Harbour Master's log shows 7 A. 8 when a lake pilot brings one in and takes one out. 9

Q. Even in cases where the harbour pilot does the job in fact?

What we could do is take the Harbour Α. Master's log and the pilotage cards and compare. There is no record kept of both together.

> In fact would you tell me, say for last year, the number of ocean ships moving with pilots, the number of ocean ships moving without pilots, the number of lake ships moving with pilots and the number of either ocean or lake ships who, while they had either a lake pilot or registered pilot, still made use of your harbour pilot? Is that possible?

I couldn't tell you offhand. I could look up the records. I could tell you that.

Would you, please? Q.

Yes.

MR. LANGS: How many years?

MR. JACQUES: 1963.

THE WITNESS: That would be all I have.

MR. JACQUES: Q. Could we have the work

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load of your pilots, the number of trips they had in a given period, either of the day or week?

- A. I would have to break that down.
- 6 Q. Would you make a note of that?
- 7 A. Yes.
- At any time since 1959 have you requested registration or licensing from the Department of Transport for yourself or your other pilots?
- 12 A. No, not to my knowledge.
- When you were a pilot and still today,

 do you use radio-telephone to communicate

 your orders to the tug?
- 16 A. Yes.
- 17 Q. The tug has a radio-telephone?
- 18 A. Yes.
- 19 Q. Is there a radio-telephone on the pilot 20 boat?
- 21 A. Yes.
- 22 Q. And there is one ashore also?
- 23 A. In the Harbour Master's office.
- 24 Q. You have a set of three radio-telephones?
- 25 A. Yes.
- Would you describe the pilot boat?
- 27 A. Describe it?
- 28 Q. How old is she? Her length?
- The vessel is 36 feet in length, powered with a GM 671, about 165 horse Diesel. She was



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built around 1942 or 1943. She is steel
construction.

- Q. She is decked, she has a house?
- Yes. As a matter of fact she comes under inspection in regards to a passenger vessel.
- 8 Q. Licensed to carry how many?
- 9 A. Two passengers, two crewmen.
- 10 Q. Would you know her value today equipped?
- 11 A. I don't know that.
- 12 Q. We can obtain that information from your 13 Chairman, I presume?
- 14 A. Mr. Morgan might know it.
- Does it happen that a lake ship uses your pilot?
 - A. No. We had only one instance and that would be in 1961 or 1962. I don't recall the year exactly. The reason for that was she was registered in the Bahamas and there was a District 2 pilot aboard at the time and they used the harbour pilot to come in.
- 23 Q. Now you are a seaman, you have been a
 24 pilot in Hamilton. Would you outline for us
 25 the dangers encountered in navigating in
 26 Hamilton harbour?
- 27 A. Well --
- 28 Q. Let us take a ship. You have boarded
 29 the ship a mile off the buoy and you are making
 30 for Burlington Channel. Are there any special



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Q.

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1	English				
2		precautions you must take to make that Channel?			
3	Α.	No. Burlington Channel is now 300 feet			
4		wide. Nothing like it used to be. The draw			
5		used to be 150 feet.			
6	Q.	What about the current at the ends?			
7	Α.	There is some current.			
8	Q.	Is it located on the chart? Is it a			
9		strong current?			
10	Α.	At times. The harbour only has one			
11		inlet and one outlet.			
12	Q.	And what is the direction of the current			
13		at the entrance?			
14	Α.	Well			
15	Q.	You might draw a red arrow on Exhibit			
16		#977.			
17	Α.	The wind has been east or northeast,			
18		if the wind is northeast or east and blowing			
19		considerably the current will be in, coming			
20		in, sometimes piles up and makes a cross-current			
21	Q.	Would you indicate that with a red line?			
22	A	The cross-current here and one here			
23		depending on the direction of the wind.			
24	Q.	And how strong is that current?			
25	Α.	Well, of course, there again it could go			
26		up to 4 knots, 5 knots.			
27	Q.	And coming through the Channel?			
28	Α.	About the same.			

And when you are inside what particular

dangers would a seaman encounter?



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A. Well, he would have no current in here.

- Q. By "in here" you mean inside the harbour?
- A. Yes. Now we find that here at pier 10 there is a cross-current going this way.
- Q. And indicated with a red arrow.
- 8 A. And sometimes it is going that way.
- 9 Q. Is that predictable, the direction in which the current will flow?
 - A. It is not predictable. We notice it before we bring the ship in. A northeast or east wind the harbour will fill up with water.

 Is has to get out after when the wind goes down which creates the other current.
 - Q. And what about the lake Master. There

 is no pilot on board and presumably he has not

 been there for a week or so, how would he know

 about these currents, which direction they flow?
 - A. If he has been in there before he understands the situation of what happens, what to expect. It is a matter of experience.
 - Q. Apart from these two places where there is apparently a current, are there any other unusual dangers, or dangers, let us say, in navigating in Hamilton?
 - A. No.
- 28 MR. JACQUES: Thank you.
- THE CHAIRMAN: Any further questions?
 - MR. LALONDE: Do you have any pipelines



or electrical wires or things of that sort going across the basin under water?

THE WITNESS: There is two oil pipelines.

MR. LALONDE: Are they indicated on

the chart?

THE WITNESS: Yes, they are here.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is the west end?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. LALONDE: You could not anchor in that area?

THE WITNESS: No, it is prohibited. It is marked on the chart.

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. LANGS:

- Q. If I might re-examine on a few points.

 You did tell about a vessel that came in, I
 think with a lake pilot or under the Master,
 and they didn't want a harbour pilot and then
 they anchored someplace and called for a harbour
 pilot. Do you recall that evidence?
- A. Yes. This vessel came up from St. Vincent and had a lake pilot aboard. When we heard her call we asked if she wanted a harbour pilot and the answer was "No". She came inside the harbour and when she came in to the channel, he was to go down in here --
- Q. Down towards what direction?
- A. The east end. He got in here and across here was dredging and pipelines and dredges and



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so on. He came around and dropped anchor and wanted a harbour pilot.

- Q. Then in answer to my friend there are other hazards besides the one mentioned by you. For instance, this one you just mentioned.
- A. Yes. He anchored somewhere in here and there was a pipeline across here, pumping fill in over to here, and a dredge working in here.

THE CHAIRMAN: Would you describe it for the record?

THE WITNESS: At the east end of the harbour there was a dredge working with a pipeline that ran on top of the water part way and then went under the water over to Ottawa Street slip. The vessel came in and anchored to the north of the pipeline and called for a harbour pilot.

MR. LANGS: Q. Would you draw a little anchor where the vessel anchored, please. What about the channels which are down in the southeast corner? Can you say anything as to that?

These are all dredged to Seaway depth, and it is difficult to get into this one at times.

Q. Into what one?

That will be the Strathern Avenue slip.

Sometimes there is a vessel first here in the slip.



A.

Q. What ship is that?

A Strathern Avenue.

Q. Yes?

And if we know that then we automatically ask for a towboat to help us around in there to get by that fellow, which we know where he is going before we go out to him. We know he is going to Strathern Avenue slip. The agent tells us. We know what is in the slip, and we know what difficulty it is going to be, so we prepare for it, whether it is lineboat or towboat.

Q. Would a lake pilot coming in know this?

A. Not unless he asked the operator in the

Harbour Master's office what is in the slip

and so on.

commissioner smith: In that connection is there anything in the nature of a notice to shipping, Notice to Mariners, or instructions sent out as to what possible hazards there might be in the harbour like dredging plants and pipe leads?

THE WITNESS: Notices were sent out.

COMMISSIONER SMITH: They are all sent out in advance, and they know before they go in there what to expect?

THE WITNESS: They should if they get their notices, yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Have they any way without



calling of finding out what is the situation of traffic inside the harbour, where the ships are already docked, and so on?

THE WITNESS: There is no way of knowing without calling.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is that normal practice for lake pilots to call beforehand to ascertain that?

THE WITNESS: They generally ask what is in the slip or what is there. However, if the lake pilot, when he gets to the buoy, he calls up and he finds out there is a vessel in here, and it is necessary for him to use a tug, he is going to have to wait for the tug crew, but the harbour pilot, he knows what is in the slip so he takes the whole thing out with him.

COMMISSIONER RENWICK: How many ships can you berth at one time? How many open berths?

THE WITNESS: In Hamilton harbour?

COMMISSIONER RENWICK: Yes, approximately.

MR. LANGS: The General Manager can

answer that. Sixty-five.

THE WITNESS: It would be around that.

MR. LANGS: Q. Mr. Day, you were asked some questions about delays. Just sit down if you will. My question was there may have been confusion as to whether or not these delays



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were caused by lake pilots or the harbour pilots. Has there ever been any delay caused by a harbour pilot?

- A. No, not to my knowledge.
- Q. You were also asked about times. You said you have a four-hour limit within which time you would provide your pilot?
- A. Yes.
- In fact what is the time usually taken
 by you after you have been informed that a
 harbour pilot is wanted?
- A. You mean how long?
- 14 Q. Yes.
 - A. Well, do you mean how long it will take to get a pilot to the vessel?
 - Q. That is right.
 - A. About half an hour. If he is in port, if he is at a dock, but if he is outside, we have done it in an hour.
 - Q. So that you would say within a half hour to an hour is the usual time taken by you to give pilotage service after notification that a pilot is needed?
 - A. Yes.
- 26 Q. How long does it take to have a lake pilot service the vessels?
 - A. I think that their notification is six hours. Six hours notice.
 - Q. Can you say again from your own knowledge



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how soon after they have received notification have they arrived and serviced the vessel requiring their services?

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Well, in some cases they came over in two hours. As I said before, I don't know of any of them holding a vessel up any time for being late, but they have come over from Toronto in two hours from the time they got notice, and from Port Weller also.

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And then that brings us into the matter of the waiver. You are going to supply the Commission a form of waiver, but can you say just generally how many waivers were received by you in. say. 1962 or 1963?

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by you in, say, 1962 or 1963?

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Well, in 1962 there seemed to be a lot.

A lot of them around. I would say around 20.

In 1963, three or four.

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MR. LALONDE: There has been reference to two kinds of waivers. You are referring to waiver of pilot, not to waiver of responsi-

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MR. LANGS: I am speaking only of waiver

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of pilots.

Q. Now, my friend asked you some questions

bility?

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about costs of a harbour pilot and a lake pilot, and the figures were quite confusing. Can you

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simply tell the Commission what is the charge

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made for a local harbour pilot?

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Harbour pilot?



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ANGUS, STONEHOUSE & CO. LTD.

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Q. Yes.

A. If the vessel is over 250 feet, and she is going in one way, --

MR. LALONDE: 260.

THE WITNESS: 260, I am sorry.

MR. LALONDE: You might refer to
Appendix B of your own brief where you have
the by-laws produced.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

MR. LANGS: Q. Yes?

A. One way is \$40.00, plus the pilot boat which is \$18.00. \$58.00.

Q. What is the charge made by the lake pilots?

A. It would be \$75.00.

MR. LALONDE: The same explanation as this morning, My Lord.

MR. LANGS: My Lord, I disagree with that. If my friend's lake pilots charge less, that is a matter of evidence.

MR. LALONDE: I invite my friend to look at the by-laws of the Great Lakes, which says \$50.00 for a 24-hour period, and if there is a movage in the harbour, it is \$25.00.

THE CHAIRMAN: In any event, that is in evidence. It would be a matter of argument.

MR. LANGS: I do not want there to be anything on the record that is confusing.

As far as you are concerned, Mr. Day, do

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you know the charges made by the lake pilots?

A. As I understand them it is \$54.00 for 24 hours and \$25.00 for docking and \$25.00 for undocking.

Q. \$50.00?

A. \$50.00 for 24 hours.

Q. Can you conceive of any owner of any vessel paying less than \$75.00 for having his vessel brought in and docked by a lake pilot?

Is there something I don't know about that is going to cost him less than \$75.00?

A. No, sir.

Mr. Day, you have been in the local harbour for some time. You have seen the operations of the local harbour pilots and the operation of the lake pilots. Now, have you of your own knowledge had vessels coming into Hamilton harbour which has a lake pilot aboard and where a harbour pilot is asked for?

Yes, yes. We have several lines operating into Hamilton that insist there is a harbour pilot on board regardless of whether there is a lake pilot or not.

Q. Can you name those lines?

A. Saguenay, and what is the Nasser Steam-ship Company? Keel Shipping is the agent.

Egyptian Shipping Line.

Q. Any others?

A. No, no.



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Q. Then there are also individual ships which have had lake pilots on them and they have demanded or asked for a local harbour pilot?

Α. Yes.

Q. Is the one instance the one you gave us where this chap came in and then found himself fouled up with these pipelines?

That is the one. A.

Q. Any others?

A. Do you mean besides Keel Shipping?

Q. Yes.

And Saguenay? Α.

Yes. Q.

No, I can't say. I can't recall. A.

> Now, tell me, Mr. Day, what would happen if because or for economic reasons which would be a matter of argument before this Commission, the local pilot is done away with; the local harbour pilot is no more, and there is no tug boat service; what will these vessels do which have heretofore asked for a local pilot? What will they do?

They will have to come in on their own or wait. Wait outside.

COMMISSIONER SMITH: Wait for what? THE WITNESS: Well, I guess all I can say they will have to come in on their own if there is no pilotage service. We have liner

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companies with Masters and mates and so on who have this B licence. A Master might be up two years and he is sent home on vacation for three months or so. They bring a man in for a Master from maybe the Mediterranean or the other run. Most of these particular vessels probably have a B licence, so they get to Hamilton or Toronto or whatever port they are going to, and the Master is new up here. He is going up the lake all right because his mate has a B licence, but he don't come into the harbour without a local harbour pilot because he don't trust his second mate enough to berth the vessel and so on. So he wants a local harbour pilot.

Q. Just if I could repeat a question
asked by one of the Committee to you, he is
going to wait out there -- what is he going
to wait for? What is he going to do ultimately?

Well, if there is no pilotage, no pilot, he is going to come in on his own.

What would you think of the condition of the harbour, as far as pilotage is concerned, as far as movements of ships and so on, if there were no local harbour pilots?

A. Well, I don't think it would be very good.

THE CHAIRMAN: Any further questions?

MR. LANGS: Captain Tice.

Α.

Q.



English

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Captain.

(Witness withdrew).

CAPTAIN B. J. TICE, Sworn

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. LANGS:

- Q. Captain Tice, what is your present occupation?
- A I am Assistant Manager of the Hamilton Shipping Company.
- Q. And prior to that time and since the age of 16, what has been or what have been your occupations?
- A. I have been in Hamilton for three years.

 Previous to that I was four years in Montreal.

 Previous to that I was at sea with several

 British companies, during which time I obtained

 my Master's foreign going certificate, serving

 in various capacities.
- Q. Have you in the course of your experience visited most of the world ports?
- A. Well, a very great number of them.
- Q. What is the situation with respect to pilotage in those ports?
- A. Well, I would say in 99% of them there are local pilots.
- Q. Can you from your experience tell the Commission why that is so?



A.

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A. Well, so that the Masters can obtain the benefit of their local knowledge and see that the ships move as expeditiously as possible,

Q. What would you say with respect to the experience of the lake pilots as opposed to the experience of the foreign pilots who have visited the Hamilton port frequently?

Well, in many cases, particularly with the ships which trade regularly to Hamilton from Europe and the United Kingdom, the Masters of those ships have far more experience in Hamilton harbour than some of the lake pilots which come into port.

Q. Do you know whether or not these experienced pilots ask for local harbour pilots?

A Experienced Masters?

Q. Yes.

Well, it varies very much from one Master to another, but many of them take the harbour pilot every time, and a lot of them will take the harbour pilot for various reasons, such as bad weather, fog, possibly because they are going to a new dock or something of that nature.

What do you know of the feelings of these foreign Masters with respect to their appreciation of the abilities of our local pilots?

Well, we are agents for probably 75% of



A.

the ships which come into Hamilton and so I speak to a lot of these Masters, and I can honestly say in the three years I have been at Hamilton, I have never had one criticism of the local harbour pilots.

- Q. I believe that you were the agent for the YILDUN which was involved in an accident with the SILVIA?
- A. That is correct.
- Q Did you view this after the accident had occurred?
- A. Yes, I viewed the damage to the YILDUN the which was /ship moored to the dock and I spoke to various people who had seen the accident, including the Master of the YILDUN, and the general consensus of opinion was that it was an accident which should never have happened.
- Q. What do you say with respect to delays caused by lake pilots as opposed to local harbour pilots?

Well, there were very, very few delays
that I can think of caused by harbour pilots,
if any. At the most, it might be half and hour
or an hour, but with the lake pilots coming
over from Port Weller, not because of the fault
of the lake pilots, but because of the fault
of the ordering system, there is sometimes delay.
We have to give the pilot dispatcher at Port
Weller six hours notice in order to get a lake



English

pilot over to Hamilton, and it is very difficult to estimate the exact finishing time of a ship, and usually as agents we play safe, and if the stevedore says we are going to finish at ten o'clock at night, rather than bring a pilot over too soon and keep him waiting, we are inclined to order a pilot, say, eleven o'clock or midnight.

Now, the stevedore could be a little bit out in his judgment, and may finish the ship at eight or nine o'clock. We have ordered the pilot for eleven. There is no possibility of changing that order in time, so the ship waits until the pilot shows up.

This is the kind of delay we do get getting pilots from Port Weller. It is the kind of delay we do not get if we use local pilots.

Q. Are these delays frequent or infrequent?

Are they usual or unusual?

They are by no means uncommon. I would not call them frequent, but they are by no means uncommon.

Can you estimate in dollars what the delay might be to certain vessels?

Well, some of the big 15,000, 16,000 ton ships which we get in these days have a running cost of close to \$2,000.00 a day, so you figure it is \$100.00 an hour.

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English

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Can you throw any light on the predicament of a vessel which is accustomed to use a local harbour pilot and there is no local harbour pilot available?

Well, it would definitely slow the general operation of the port down because whilst most Masters, in fact almost without exception all Masters are capable of bringing their own ships into port and docking them without the assistance of the local pilot, they would always wait until everything was in their favour. For instance they would wait for almost perfect weather. If it was nighttime when they arrived they would wait for daylight before they docked. This, of course, can cause a lot of confusion and a lot of cost because there might be gangs waiting on the dock. There may be other ships waiting for the berth. All these things would cause a very confused situation.

MR. LANGS: Thank you very much.

COMMISSIONER SMITH: If your Lordship pleases I would like to ask the witness a couple of questions.

Captain, what year did you get your foreign-going ticket?

THE WITNESS: 1952.

COMMISSIONER SMITH: 1952, and after that did you have considerable experience in command of a ship?



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English

THE WITNESS: I did not say I had command. I said I served as mate. I served as mate for about four years.

COMMISSIONER SMITH: As mate?

THE WITNESS: Yes. I had my Master's ticket.

COMMISSIONER SMITH: Yes, that is what I understood. Even as mate -- whether you sailed as Captain or mate does not matter, I suppose -what is your opinion with regard to the use of radar as a reliable aid to navigation?

THE WITNESS: Oh, I think it is an invaluable aid to navigation; but it is by no means the whole answer, of course.

COMMISSIONER SMITH: No, but you would not care to do any navigating in these days without the aid of radar, would you, if you were in command of a ship?

THE WITNESS: No, I certainly would not, especially in the Great Lakes.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LALONDE:

- Captain, how often do some of your deep Q. sea ships come into the harbour of Hamilton? I am referring to those who make the most frequent appearances in the harbour?
- Well, the ones running from the U. K. and Europe can make five trips in a season. Quite a lot of the ships first of all discharge at



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Hamilton and then come back to load a couple of weeks afterwards. So some of them are in the port ten times a year. That would be the maximum.

I am asking this question because you said some Masters have a lot more experience than the lake pilots in Hamilton harbour. Exhibit 1111 shows that only for the last year there were 201 trips made by lake pilots in the Hamilton harbour. You have six harbour pilots. That makes a fair number of trips per man, I suppose?

That is possible. But a lot of these Masters' experience with Great Lakes trading goes back at least ten years. If they have been calling at Hamilton six or seven times as a reasonable average for ten years they have been in and out of port quite a lot of times.

That is the way you calculate it in saying some of these men would have been making it regularly for the last ten years?

A . Yes.

> I notice that you mention this business of delays which may occur when ships finish loading earlier than expected. In such instances even though the ships might want to use a local pilot to leave earlier, they would still have to use a lake pilot to go to Port Weller or Kingston, would they not?

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A. Yes, that could well be the case.

MR. LALONDE: Thank you.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. BRISSET:

Assistant Manager of the firm called Hamilton
Shipping Company. Is your firm involved in
doing business in any of the other ports but
Hamilton?

A. We have an associate company at Fort
William called Lakehead Shipping Company.

Q. Have you been at all involved with the problems of port pilotage in Fort William?

A. Only indirectly.

Are you able to comment on those by comparing them with those in Hamilton?

No. I do not know the system out there well enough to be able to make the comparison.

You have told us that your firm in

Hamilton represented about 75% of the ships

coming into the harbour. Can you describe to

us the procedure that you would follow in order

to get a harbour pilot on board an inbound

ocean ship? How is communication established

and what is the procedure?

Well, it is a very simple and practically foolproof system. First of all there is continual communication between the Toronto Harbour Commission control office and our own

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know when a ship leaves Toronto. We must remember that at least 90% of the ships coming into Hamilton come from Toronto. So they know when the ship sails from Toronto. They know within a few minutes how long it will take to get from Toronto to the harbour buoy at Hamilton. They accordingly have a pilot out on the buoy waiting to meet the ship.

Quite independent of the communication between the two harbour commissions, the Toronto agents will call us and advise us that the ship has left. We will in turn advise the Harbour Commission. In this way it works very well with the minimum of delay and the minimum of trouble.

- Q. In other words you keep a very close tab on the traffic coming into your harbour?

 A. That is correct.
- Q. Let us assume that you have a ship

 coming from Toronto from, say, Port Weller or

 Kingston and there is a trans-lake pilot on

 board. How will you decide whether you should

 call for a harbour pilot?
- A. This is a very difficult and vexing problem. We never do know; at least quite often we do not know.

We try and get in touch with the ship
by radio-telephone and ask them if they want a



Tice, cr-ex (Brisset)

harbour pilot. If we cannot get any communication we quite often play it safe and send a harbour pilot out anyhow. The result of this is he is often sent back in again without being used. The ship has to pay a penalty; but it is better to do it that way than to have the ship get up to the Fairway buoy and anchor and then call for a pilot, which they will not get for an hour or so at least afterwards.

- Q. In other words in your own operations and in your own good judgment you prefer not to take a chance and you send a harbour pilot even if you know that there is a trans-lake pilot on board?
- A. Yes, definitely.
- Q. On giving us this opinion are you speaking as a Master or as a ship operator?
- A. Well, I am speaking first as a Master and also as somebody who has spoken to many, many captains sailing the location. We know what their opinions are fairly well.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. JACQUES:

- Q. You said that you have never heard of any criticisms of harbour pilots. Have you heard criticism of lake pilots and/or District pilots?
- A. Yes, I have, but particularly some of the American lake pilots.
- Q. I see. What was the nature of the





criticism which you heard?

- A. Well, it is mainly a criticism of their lack of knowledge of local conditions.
- Q. In Hamilton?
- A. Yes.

MR. JACQUES: Thank you, sir.

MR. LALONDE: Did you have any criticism about the lack of local knowledge by Canadian lake pilots?

THE WITNESS: I cannot recall any instance of that, no.

THE CHAIRMAN: But I do understand from previous evidence that the Canadian pilots generally cooperate with the harbour pilots and they always double up almost 99%, I think was said this morning, when they come to the harbour -- they stand by?

MR. LALONDE: The evidence, I think, my Lord, this morning was to the effect that in the old operation they were mainly District pilots, registered Dictrict 1 and District 2 pilots.

THE CHAIRMAN: Not lake pilots?

MR. LALONDE: Not lake pilots; before
the lake pilots were appointed and when the
District 1 pilots, for instance, were called
upon to take ships to Hamilton, which they did
not before the international system was set up.

MR. BRISSET: On this topic, Captain, in

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English

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your own experience when a ship comes in with both a trans-lake and a harbour pilot, who does

the job?

THE WITNESS: The harbour pilot unquestion-

ably.

MR. JACQUES: Captain, as a practice today what happens to your ship? You say that most of them have trans-lake pilots when they arrive at Hamilton?

THE WITNESS: No. Most of the ships arriving in Hamilton are regular traders and have B licences on board. Nearly all the trans-lake pilots are on the ships which do not call at Hamilton on a regular basis —

I should say, do not even come into the Lakes on a regular basis — and consequently do not have a B licence on board.

MR.JACQUES: What would be the proportion of ocean shipping which would be included in that class of ships?

THE WITNESS: I would say that these days probably 60 or 70% of the ships coming into Hamilton would have B licences on board.

But this is a guess; I have not any figures to substantiate it.

MR. JACQUES: I see. But from your own experience as a ship agent surely you must be slightly familiar with this problem of the carrying of a B licence?



THE WITNESS: Yes, we are. We do not keep actual records. We know, of course, whether the ship has a B licence or has not got a B licence.

MR. JACQUES: But is there, let us say, a practice of doubling up of pilots at Hamilton?

THE WITNESS: Well, we do not make a practice of it. We use our own judgment, as Mr. Day said. Some companies have got a standing order that regardless of whether there is a lake pilot on board or not we send out a harbour pilot. On other ships we know that the captain always wants a harbour pilot. On other ships again we try and communicate by radio-telephone before the ship gets in to ask if they want a harbour pilot. So you cannot lay any hard and fast rules down on this thing.

MR. JACQUES: But is it more frequent that there is a doubling up of pilots?

THE WITNESS: Well, I think Mr. Day once again would know how frequently it occurs. It is fairly frequent. It is fairly frequent, but I would not like to express it as a percentage.

MR. JACQUES: Have you traded on the lakes yourself?

THE WITNESS: No.

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MR.	JACQUES	•	Never?	Thank	you
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MR. LALONDE: You referred to two companies, Saguenay Shipping Limited -- well, you did not; it was the witness before.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. LALONDE: Saguenay and Egyptian Lines; is that it?

THE WITNESS: It is the Egyptian

Government Company. I do not know the name

of it.

MR. LALONDE: Are you acting for those lines?

THE WITNESS: No, we do not act for either of those. We do act for a third company that has the same standing order. It is the Nedlloyd Lines.

MR. LALONDE: Are you aware whether there is such a standing order for Saguenay?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. LALONDE: And the standing order you received; did you receive it from the company in Montreal or what?

THE WITNESS: In the case of the Nedlloyd ships which we are agents for, we received it from the general agency in Montreal.

MR. LALONDE: The Nedlloyd is connected with the Saguenay?

THE WITNESS: No, it is an entirely



separate organization. It is a Dutch company.

MR. LALONDE: I see. These ships that are coming on a regular basis, you say they formed the large majority of ships in Hamilton?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. LALONDE: Surely the large majority of them will have B licences?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. LALONDE: But they would not require pilots across the lake or in Hamilton harbour itself anyway? They are not obliged?

THE WITNESS: They are not obliged to take a pilot.

MR. LALONDE: I am sorry, they are not obliged to take a pilot. But you say that in the majority of cases they want to have a pilot anyway?

THE WITNESS: That is it.

MR. LALONDE: For Hamilton harbour?

THE WITNESS: That is correct.

MR. LALONDE: That is when they order

a local pilot?

THE WITNESS: That is correct.

MR. LALONDE: In such instances normally they would not have a lake pilot on board?

THE WITNESS: That is correct.

MR. LALONDE: To your knowledge do ships

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having B licences use pilots to do lake work?

THE WITNESS: I have never heard of one having a lake pilot.

MR. LALONDE: Do you have any idea of the proportion of ships which come into Hamilton that have B licences on board -- let us take open ships?

THE WITNESS: I think I said 75% earlier on in my testimony.

MR. LALONDE: So if they want to take a local pilot then it is a matter of convenience for them?

THE WITNESS: It depends entirely on the Master's own judgment.

MR. BRISSET: When there is doubling up of pilots on pilotage, as we are always interested in the financial aspects of the question, may I ask you who pays who and what according to your experience?

THE WITNESS: Well, of course the ship owner pays those bills.

MR. BRISSET: That has been your experience?

THE WITNESS: Oh, yes.

MR. BRISSET: The ship to pay for two pilots?

THE WITNESS: Yes. Even on the occasions when we have sent a harbour pilot out and he has not been used the ship is still

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....In fact he has not even been on board the ship; the pilot boat has just turned round and come back in again. The ship has still had to pay a pilotage bill.

MR. LALONDE: Have you had instances where the local pilot was sent and was not used?

THE WITNESS: Yes. Once again I did
touch on this in earlier testimony. There
are occasions when we cannot get in touch
with the ship. We know there is a lake
pilot on board and we therefore have to use
our own judgment as to whether a harbour
pilot is also required or not. Rather than
risk a delay to the ship we will send a
harbour pilot out anyhow and he can get almost
up to the pilot ladder and be told to go home
again.

THE CHAIRMAN: Why do you feel it is necessary to have a local pilot on board when there is a trans-lake pilot on board?

THE WITNESS: Because of the dissatisfaction which a lot of the Masters have
with lake pilots when they are berthing ships
in Hamilton.

THE CHAIRMAN: They say that they may be good as lake pilots but not as harbour pilots?

THE WITNESS: That is correct.



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MR. LALONDE: The instructions you received from Montreal were from, what would it be called -- the general agent?

THE WITNESS: The general agent for Canada.

MR. LALONDE: Was there any mention that this order was issued because of dissatisfaction with lake pilotage or because it was the policy of the Shipping Federation that there should not be lake pilotage and therefore local pilots should not be used?

THE WITNESS: No. I think that several Masters have reported adversely on the lake pilots and as a result of these reports this standing order has been issued by the company.

MR. LALONDE: Were there any reasons given on the standing orders that you received?

THE WITNESS: No. We were just told to make sure that all the ships had a harbour pilot.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any further questions of Mr. Tice?

Thank you very much, Captain. (The Witness withdrew).

R. WILLIAM HARMER, Sworn

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. LANGS:

Mr. Harmer, you may recall certain

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questions having been asked of Mr. Day in connection with Exhibit 1110, which sets out the revenue and expenses in connection with towing, pilotage and harbour control. I believe you have some figures which you can break down for the satisfaction of one of the Counsel who was inquiring with respect to this.

Now, can you take these figures and give us some idea of the breakdown of expenses? For example, the towing in 1963 and the pilotage in 1963. Tell me from your records, and I believe you are looking at records taken from the records of the Hamilton Harbour Commission?

A. That is correct.

Will you show the breakdown as far as you can?

Under the item of towing in 1963 the revenue figure is revenue derived from tug operations. The expenses under towing are simply wages, repairs, the fuel costs. These are actual operating expenses. Under pilotage in 1963 under revenues there is the figure of \$20,890.00. This figure is composed of income from the pilot boat of \$9,100.00 and from revenues derived from actual piloting of \$11,790.00. The expenses under pilotage are composed mainly of salaries.

Q. Of what?

Mainly salaries.





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Q.	Mainly	salaries?

- That is correct. Excuse me, I am sorry. A. It is composed of two things; salaries and the pilot boat expenses which would be wages, repairs, and fuel bills on the pilot boat.
- Q. Insurance?
- That is correct. A.
- Q. And the harbour control?
- A. The harbour control consists entirely of expenses and this is the cost of operating harbour control office and also includes the cost of operating the Seaway teletype. There is a monthly charge for this and repair bills for the various pieces of equipment used in the harbour control office.
 - This harbour control, the word "control" Q. really has not too much meaning. This is simply the Harbour Master's office?
 - That is correct. A.

MR. LALONDE: Could I correct the Exhibit? I have the Exhibit here.

MR. LANGS: Yes. Instead of "control" it should be "Harbour Master's office".

- Now in 1962? Q.
- 26 In 1962 the income from the pilot boat A. 27 was \$13,390.00 and the income from pilotage was \$15,310.00 to comprise a total of \$28,700.00. 28
 - Revenues -- I guess it is self-explanatory Q. Those were the revenues. Α.



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- And the expense figure is lumped together and I am unable to break down the expense of pilotage salaries as against the expense of the pilot vessel itself.
- Q. There would be, in your opinion, the same breakdown for the other years?

A. That is correct.

MR. LANGS: That is all, thank you.

ask you a question in connection with the revenue derived from cargo rates. I understood from a previous witness there was a four percent impost on cargo and I would like to know what the revenue amounted to in 1963.

THE WITNESS: I am sorry, sir, I don't have the figure, the figure of the total revenue. The cargo rates, I believe Mr. Morgan referred to them as around four cents a ton.

This varies with the commodity, of course.

I am sorry I don't have the total revenue.

COMMISSIONER SMITH: The revenue collected from the impost?

THE WITNESS: No.

COMMISSIONER SMITH: Who would have that?
THE WITNESS: Our accountants would have

it. This could be sent in.



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CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LALONDE:

- Q. I have made some calculations on

 Exhibit 1110 and Exhibit 1111. I notice

 discrepancies between revenues and expenses as

 between 1110 and 1111. Do you have Exhibit 1111?
- A. No. I am aware of the discrepancy.
- Q. 1963 would get me \$20,815.00 versus \$20,890.00. 1962 is \$28,700.00 versus \$29,126.00 1961 is \$18,055.00 versus \$17,772.00?

Yes, that is correct. These figures
with regard to the comparative statement of
pilotage were taken directly from Mr. Day's
records, from our Harbour Master's records.
The summary of revenue and expenses for the
pilotage and associated services was taken
from our ledgers and there have been some
adjustments made from the original figures
submitted by Mr. Day between then and the time
they were actually invoiced.

There would be further charges made or expenses incurred between what appeared in Mr. Day's books and the Harbour Commissioner's ledgers?

- A. I would just say adjustments may have been made.
- Q. What is the correct figure? Is that figure in Exhibit 1110, the details you have given before?

A. Yes.







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2	Q.	Rather than Exhibit 1111?
3	Α.	Yes.
4	Q.	Is that correct?
5	Α.	Yes.
6		THE SECRETARY: My Lord, at this time
7		I wonder if I should ask the witness to intro-
8		duce himself.
9		MR. LALONDE: We haven't found out where
10		you are from and what you do.
11	A.	I am a Civil Engineer, Manager of Engineer
12		ing for the Commissioners.
13	Q.	So the figures given in Exhibit 1111 should
14		be taken as not quite exact?
15	Α.	That is correct.
16	Q.	Now you mentioned what was included in
17		expenses. Do you put in depreciation on tug
18		and pilot boat?
19	A .	No, these were out-of-pocket piloting
20		expenses.

21 Q. These are calculated on an out-of-pocket
22 basis, no depreciation taken in any case?

A. Yes.

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Q. Do you have any idea of the value of the tug boats?

I am not positive with regard to the value of the pilot boat. The one tug, the 65 foot tug would be worth in the neighbourhood of 50 - 60,000 dollars. The larger vessel is used for the passenger business and would



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probably be in excess of \$100,000.00.

- Q. No account is taken of depreciation in these figures?
- A. To the best of my knowledge, no.
- Q. And as far as the expenses for the tug boat which is used for other purposes at the same time are they calculated on a cost sharing basis?
- 10 A. Excuse me?
- 11 Q. You have the tug called the MACASSA?
- 12 A. Yes.
- 13 Q. Which does some other service at the same time?
- The figures for the MACASSA are not included in the towing figures. You will note on Exhibit 1110 towing services up to 1961 were provided by the MACASSA as required but the figures in 1962 and 1963 are strictly the figures for the smaller tug.
 - Q. But the MACASSA was used in 1962 and 1963, was it not?
- 23 A. I could be wrong -- one or two times.
- Q. But you did not take its cost in consideration at all?
- 26 A. No.
- Q. Would you have taken the salaries
 involved in the case of the use of the MACASSA
 in 1962 1963?

A. We hire a crew to operate the MACASSA





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1		who actually do nothing but operate the
2		MACASSA during the summer months.
3	Q.	Do I understand you to say even though
4		the MACASSA was used occasionally in 1962
5		and 1963 no expenses for that tug were included
6		in the figures here?
7	Α.	That is right.
8	Q.	Do you know if the revenues which
9		would have been obtained from the MACASSA
10		would have been included in revenues also?
11	Α.	I cannot answer that, I am sorry.
12		MR. LALONDE: Thank you.
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14	CROSS-E	XAMINATION BY MR. JACQUES:
15	Q.	What about the salaries? You mentioned
16		salaries were included in, say, the pilotage
17		section?
18	Α.	Yes.
19	Q.	I understand from previous evidence
20		that the pilots sometimes act as Master of
21		the tug. Is that correct?
22	Α.	Yes.
23	Q.	And in that particular case do you
24		adopt a portion of the salary to pilotage
25		and the other portion to towing?
26	Α.	Yes.
27	Q.	This is done in Exhibit 1110?
28	Α.	Yes.
29	Q.	What about the radio operators? Where

would they fit in?



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A. They would be in the Harbour Master's office.

Q. And the radios on board the pilot boat and the tug would be operated by the crew?

A. Yes.

Q. And you stated, I believe, that you did not know the value of the pilot boat?

A. That is correct.

MR. JACQUES: That is all, thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: Any further questions?

Thank you very much, Mr. Harmer. We will take an adjournment of ten minutes.



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--- Upon resuming.

MR. JACQUES: I would like to recall Mr.

Morgan. Have you finished, Mr. Langs?

MR. LANGS: I have one more witness.

MR. JACQUES: Oh, I am sorry.

CAPTAIN HARVEY RANDLE, sworn

THE SECRETARY: Your occupation?

THE WITNESS: Harbour Pilot, Hamilton.

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. LANGS:

- Q. Mr. Randle, in previous evidence there has been talk of this accident of the YILDUN and the SILVIA. Did you witness this accident?
 - A. Yes, I did.
- Q. Will you tell the Court very briefly what happened?
- A. Would you like the points leading up to it? It is explanatory possibly.
- Q. You just say what you think is proper in connection with the accident.
- A. The night previous I docked the SILVIA, and it was very stormy, rainy, and before I left I asked the captain if he would like a harbour pilot in the morning. He said, no, that he had a lake pilot on board, and to bring a tug at six o'clock.

So before I left the ship again I asked him, I said "It is getting nasty", and I said "If the weather is bad in the morning will you still want a tug?"

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He said "Yes, you be here anyway at six o'clock." With that we retired for the night, and the following morning we was there about five-thirty.

I went aboard, and we talked for a few moments, and I had him sign this waiver. And asked him did he have anything particular in mind that he wanted us to do. He said, no, that the lake pilot would be in charge of manoeuvres, and for us to maybe stand off one thousand feet, and if he required any assistance he would call us.

With that I left the ship and went over to the tug, and as they were backing away from the dock, it was still a very windy and stormy morning. I called him on the radio phone and asked him if he would need some assistance to get off the wall. He said, no, they could manage all right, so with that, we stood away about one thousand feet and watched them come into the Wellington Street slip, and he collided with the YILDUN.

- Q. How did he manoeuvre from the dock until the point that he struck the YILDUN?
- A. Well, in nautical terms, he sprung the ship off and backed out, but the wind was blowing so strong it was blowing his stern round; it was blowing from the northeast, and then he attempted on an angle to go into Wellington Street slip. Instead of coming straight in, he came in on an angle and consequently he couldn't make the corner, and he collided with the YILDUN beyond the wheelhouse.
 - Was the damage extensive, do you know? Q.
 - Yes, quite extensive.



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- Q. Did you ever hear any amount?
- A. Well, it would be strictly hearsay if I did. One figure was \$60,000.
 - Q. This vessel backed out on her own power?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. Was there an alternative way to have brought this ship around the dock?
- A. Well, everyone does it different. I wouldn't care to make a comment too much on that, but he did have heavy wind against him that morning.
- Q. You can't think of an alternative which might have been used to have less hazard to dock the vessel?
- A. Yes, he could have went out in the Bay farther and come in more straight.
- Q. Also letting the vessel out on the tow line -- I don't know what the nautical term is, winding it around?
- A. Yes, it was suggested that we use the tugs and warp around the end of, we say, the knuckle at Wellington Street dock and pull him down into the slip, which would have been the logical thing to do.
- Q. In your opinion that would have been the logical thing to do?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Would the lake pilot have been paid if he had done that?
- A. I am not sure on that. I don't imagine

MR. LANGS: That is all, thank you.



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CROSS	-EXAMINATION	BY	MR.	JACQUES :
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- Are you the pilot who served two months' apprenticeship in Hamilton?
- Well, I have been there since 1959. I don't know what you are driving at.
- Where were you before you became a pilot in Hamilton?
- A. I was with the Beaver Dredging Company in St. Lawrence, plying up and down there.
- Q. How long have you been a pilot in Hamilton?
 - Since 1959. Α.
 - What certificate have you got? Q.
 - Inland Master. A.
 - You served as master before? Q.
 - A. I did with the Beaver people, yes.
- Where did you trade with the Beaver Q. people?
- Seven Islands, Three Rivers, to Hamilton, Α. Port Weller.
 - For how many years were you master? Q.
 - A. Two years.
 - Pardon? Q.
 - A. Two years.
- In Hamilton are there any peculiar Q. hazards which a seaman, a reasonably competent seaman, could not foresee?
- Yes, there is. Currents and that. Our Port Director explained the silting.
 - Did you do any pilotage last year, last Q. .



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- A. Yes, I did.
- Q. Were you a full-time pilot then?
- A. Yes, when I wasn't on the tug.
- Q. How many jobs would you do in one day during the busiest part of the year?
- A. That is difficult to answer too: Some days you are busy and some days you are not.
 - Q. The busiest day, what would you do?
 - A. Possibly we have had three or four ships.

THE CHAIRMAN: Three or four ships per pilot or for all pilots?

THE WITNESS: I would say -- you are thinking of possibly eight ships. No, possibly the other pilot was off that day, which happens.

- Q. You as a pilot, as an individual, during your busiest time, how many jobs did you do?
 - A. From one to three.
- Q. From one to three? What is the busiest month?
- A. The early part of June. Latter part of May.
- Q. Are you able to discern a pattern in your jobs? Are they more frequent at night or during daylight hours?
- A. It varies. It is a case of when they come.
 - Q. It is not uniform?
 - A. No.
 - Q. You can't say thatyou work more at



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night	than	you	do	during	the	day?

- A. No, that is true. It varies.
- Q. It varies?
- A. We seem to get a lot of ships coming early in the morning.
- Q. Does it happen that you pilot an ocean ship when there is a lake pilot aboard?
 - A. Oh, yes, quite often.
 - Q. In those circumstances who does the work?
- A. Well, usually the harbour pilot at the Fairway Buoy, the harbour pilot will look after the ship's manoeuvres from there to the dock.
 - Q. He takes over then?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Have you ever had occasion to operate a ship when there was a district pilot on board?
 - A. Yes, frequently.
 - Q. Who does the work then?
- A. As I said before, at the Buoy where the harbour pilot takes over.
- Q. So whenever you board a ship, even if there is a pilot on board you take over at the Fairway Buoy?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. Do you know why they would retain your services when there is a pilot already on board?
 - A. Local knowledge.

MR. JACQUES: I see. Thank you, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: When you said a pilot is already on board, do you mean it is uniform whether it



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is an American or Canadian pilot, or is it more Canadian or more American?

THE WITNESS: I guess it is fifty-fifty. They bring the ship maybe from Cape Vincent up, and we take over at the Buoy.

THE CHAIRMAN: So it could be an American or Canadian, and they let you carry on from then? THE WITNESS: Yes.

BY MR. JACQUES:

- One more question: are you satisfied Q. with the pilot boat which is at your disposal?
 - Yes, very good. A.
- Q. Are you satisfied with the boarding facilities which vessels provide for you at the Fairway Buoy?
 - A. At times, yes.
- At times? When are you not satisfied Q. or unsatisfied?
 - Sometimes the ladder is too short.
- Do you insist that the accommodation Q. ladder be lowered over the side?
 - Sometimes it isn't long enough. A.
 - So you use a Jacob's ladder? Q.
 - Well, it is principally Jacob's ladder. A.
- Have you ever been involved in an acci-Q. dent whilst boarding a ship or disembarking from a ship?
 - No, I have not. Α.
 - You don't know of any such accident? Q.
 - No, not in Hamilton. A.

MR. JACQUES: Thank you, sir.

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THE CHAIRMAN: Any questions? Thank

you, sir.

MR. LANGS: No further witnesses.

---Witness retires.

MR. JACQUES: I should like to recall Mr. Morgan for a few questions, please.

CLIFFORD WILLIAM MORGAN, recalled

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. JACQUES:

- Q. You are under the same oath, Mr. Morgan. You may be seated if you wish. When your Commissioners first thought of inaugurating a pilotage system did you discuss the possibilities of having a compulsory That is, making it compulsory for all ships system? calling into Hamilton to use the services of your pilots?
- Well, yes, in a way I guess we did. I recall there was some discussion. There was a great deal of opposition to this from the shipping lines because they felt it should be left to the individual masters to decide whether they needed assistance or not. We went along with the thinking of the lines at that time.
- I see. Do you feel that your instal-Q. lations which are quite valuable are adequately protected with a system such as the one you have?
- A. You mean compulsory, or at least, noncompulsory?
 - Q. Non-compulsory.



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A. I feel that this is the case. I think no master of any stature would risk his vessel unnecessarily. I think if he has any doubt in his mind as to whether he can navigate the vessel through without damage, or in safety that is, he will make the choice, and in all cases this will be a good one.

- Q. You rely on the commonsense of the masters?
 - A. That is right.
- Q. I may have asked this question before, but did you consult the DOT with respect to your pilotage system?
- A. We have had some discussions with their officials.
 - Q. What was the nature of those discussions?
- A. Well, some of the things that appear in our brief were discussed, such as we would like to see Part VI of the Canada Shipping Act amended to allow our pilots to act with equal status to those of their own pilots in the vicinity of the Port of Hamilton so that they could operate in lieu of a lake pilot.
 - Q. What reply were you given, if any?
 - A. It would be taken under consideration.
 - Q. Have you had a reply so far?
 - A. No reply.
- Q. Have you given some thought to setting up an apprenticeship scheme for Hamilton, or have you provided for the replacement of your pilots or addition to your pilots?
 - A. No, there is no such apprenticeship



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scheme. We feel that a pilot must be one who has had experience in navigating in the Great Lakes in other localities as well as the Port of Hamilton, and a man of some years' experience. Then if he requires any -- if he happens to come from another port, has to be hired from another port which has happened in one instance, we give him a period of indoctrination, and also make sure that he is fairly familiar with the chart, of course, and the local conditions.

Q. Now, sir, there has been criticism levelled against American pilots by just about every witness who has been in the stand. Have you in your capacity ---

MR. LALONDE: Today.

Thank you. Have you in your capacity Q. as Port Master ever been aware of this criticism? Was it reported to you officially, or is it just something that has grown ---

It come to my attention through my contact with the masters. I frequently see these people at lunch or something like that, and I had it discussed at lunch.

THE CHAIRMAN: What was the nature of those criticisms?

Well, it seems that they lack THE WITNESS: in faith in at least one or two of the American pilots who have been lake pilots.

- Q. Lake pilots?
- Lake pilots.

THE CHAIRMAN: As experienced harbour pilots?

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THE WITNESS: Well, their experience of local conditions has been the chief complaint -- or I should say criticism. I don't want to use the word "complaint".

- Q. Now, have you reported these complaints to anyone concerned with pilotage on the Great Lakes?
- A. Yes. We have as a matter of fact written to the Department in one or two instances -- I can't recall whether it is more than one -- reporting the instance when the vessel took the wrong draw in entering the harbour with an American pilot on board, and as a result scraped bottom. Now, I cannot cite the date or anything else in correspondence but we did in fact write to the Department about this.
- Q. I see. Have you reported any other instance or criticism to the Department of Transport?
- I believe only in conversation during discussions with pilotage in port.
- Q. Have you made similar reports to the Great Lakes Pilotage Administration in Washington?
- No, we didn't feel that we were author-A . ized to make direct recommendations to the United States authorities.
- You felt you had to go through the Q. Department of Transport?
- The Hamilton Harbour Commissioners report to the Minister of Transport, and therefore we are obliged, in our opinion, to direct any complaint, criticism or any suggestion through the Department of Transport.



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MR. JACQUES: Now, to change the subject completely, my lord, the witness is also President and Canadian Chairman of the International Association of Great Lakes Ports. This Association, through the offices of Mr. Colvin appeared in Ottawa at the hearing held in December, 1962, and advised us that it would present a brief. However, my lord, on March 23, 1964, we received a letter addressed to us by Mr. Morgan, and the letter reads as follows:

Dear Mr. Nadeau:

Mr. W. M. H. Colvin, Secretary-Treasurer of our Association, wrote to you on March 11, 1964, to advise that the pilotage committee of our Association had decided that a brief should not be submitted to the Royal Commission on Pilotage during its sittings in Toronto.

I now have a letter dated March 18, 1964, from Mr. L. C. Purdey, General Manager of the Port of Toledo, Ohio, copy attached herewith, which offers explanation as to why the Committee is reductant to testify, and I think this will complete the record as far as we are concerned.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

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FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LALONDE

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MR. LALONDE:

Q. A witness was heard, who I think was the Port Manager of the Lakehead, and he testified as to the experience last year which he said was very satisfactory and which was roughly the following.

That is, that the District 3 pilots would appoint one or several pilots who would be mainly concerned with being pilots in the Lakehead itself. Have you ever given consideration to a scheme by which for instance your pilots might become registered for Lake Ontario as lake pilots and be stationed mainly at Hamilton Harbour? That is the scheme which seems to have been proving satisfactory at the Lakehead. Have you studied anything like that?

A. Oh, yes; we have had this under consideration. A similar suggestion was made by the Department of Transport officials that we should think about this. However, I repeat that the integration of our various services, towing, pilotage and to some extent -- not too great an extent, but possibly some extent our other services such as setting out buoys and aids to navigation, all of these things -- and possibly to some extent policing.

Q. Policing?

A. You might even regard the policing.

The integration of all of these four services is important to us because none of them stand on their own feet. Therefore we feel that it is important that we should inter-relate all of our services.



Our pilots, it would seem to me that in the present circumstances of the employment of registered pilots, they would then become employees of the Department of Transport, or at least on some kind of a fee system, and would be left to us as persons who could do something else as well. So that is why we have not given too seritus consideration to this possibility.

MR. LALONDE: Thank you.

FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. BRISSET:

- Q. Mr. Morgan, when you investigated this possibility did you inquire to find out whether the registered pilots would accept to be on a salary from your Commission and at the rate which you are paying your own pilots?
- A. Well, I do not think we ever approached a registered pilot with this in view. I think the other gentleman's inquiry was whether our pilots should become registered.
- Q. You did not investigate the situation the other way?
- A. No, we did not. It did not seem possible that this would come to anything.

THE CHAIRMAN: I do not think this information is in the record as yet. I would like to know whether all the berthing facilities in Hamilton are cwned by the Commission or whether they are privately owned or part?

THE WITNESS: I am sorry, I donot have a



copy of the report here. If you have it in front of you, my Lord, on page ---

THE SECRETARY: This is Exhibit 1107.

THE WITNESS: On page 6 is a list of the various wharves that are involved in cargo movements and also some proposed wharf sites, I notice. Generally speaking it is a list of those wharves involved in cargo movement and the owners are shown in that next

THE CHAIRMAN: So those are the owners?

They are not leased to them; they are owned by these people? Like, for instance, the CSL would be the owner of their own dock?

THE WITNESS: Yes. By the same token, my Lord, many of the wharves owned by the Commission, as you will notice in the fourth column over or the fifth, I guess it is, under "Lessees" you will notice that these wharves are leased by these various companies. So the Commissioners do not operate all of their own wharves. In fact, they operate only Nos. 8 and 10.

MR. JACQUES: What about the proposed wharves? When do you expect to complete the proposals as set out on pages 6 and 7 of the exhibit?

THE WITNESS: Actually this is a matter of economics -- demand for their use; this sort of thing.

It is very difficult to forecast when, but it would seem likely that perhaps as regards fifty per cent of them some movement would be on foot to construct them in possibly the next ten years.

column there.





MR. JACQUES: Thank you.

THE SECRETARY: I have just one question, my Lord, to the witness, in connection with the reply he made to the Commission counsel re consultation with the Department of Transport.

As you know, there are two types of waters in the Great Lakes Basin with respect to pilotage.

There are the designated waters and the undesignated waters. You probably know that Kingston Harbour is in the designated waters of District 1.

THE WITNESS: I am sorry; I do not quite hear

THE SECRETARY: The Harbour of Kingston is in the so-called designated waters of District No. 12

THE WITNESS: I was aware that it was at the terminus of District No. 1. I did not know whether it was included in District No. 1.

THE SECRETARY: The question that I wanted to put to you is this: Were you consulted by the federal authorities when consideration was given to the establishment of designated waters as opposed to undesignated waters?

THE WITNESS: No, we were not.

THE SECRETARY: You were not? Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any further ques-

tions of Mr. Morgan?

--- The witness withdrew.

Thank you very much, Mr. Morgan.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, Mr. Langs, we thank



you very much for this really valuable information and the evidence you gave us.

MR. LANGS: My friend has just suggested that I might plead to the case of the Hamilton Harbour Commissioners.

My lord, in general I just might say something briefly. As suggested in the regulations and notices sent out by the Secretary we have made as the first page in our brief, the preface which is a summary of our evidence which we hope we have adduced today, and the recommendations are following that. In addition I would just simply say these very few words. I think that we have shown to the Commission that we operate a rather extensive service accommodating ships of all sizes and involving a great deal of money.

We have established in Hamilton a voluntary pilotage service which appears to have been appreciated by all foreign ships, and that is what we are interested in here. I think the evidence also has shown that any shipping mishaps, with the exception of one, have been when there have been lake pilots aboard. I think there is also evidence that we have had local harbour pilots on vessels on which there have been lake pilots and the responsibility for the pilotage has been with the local harbour pilots.

I think the evidence is also clear that
the lake pilot is a man in a transient stage. He is
living out of his suitcase. He is serving an apprenticeship so that he can get established in either Districts
or 2 so he may be on a salary basis and have achieved





some permanency in his chosen vocation. So it is only by accident good or bad that you have an experienced lake pilot coming into the Hamilton Harbour. As positions fall vacant in the District the lake pilot hopes to go forward into that position.

I think also that it is a fair inference to make that the method of payment of the lake pilots is conducive to entertaining hazardous pilotage. I think there are methods which could be used which are safer to be used by lake pilots. In the one instance anyway in the opinion of our local harbour pilot it was done in such a manner as to create an accident and one of some extent. Where a simpler and more logical method could have been used it was not used because the lake pilot would not have been paid for using it.

MR.LALONDE: My Lord, are we going to go into argument now, because this is completely a free statement unsupported?

MR. LANGS: Oh, no, it certainly is not unsupported. You have the evidence of the pilot.

MR. LALONDE: When you say that this gentle-man, whoever he is, did this just because he would not be paid ---

THE CHAIRMAN: It is an inference that you could draw from that.

MR. LALONDE: I would call it an insinuation, not an inference.

MR. LANGS: It is a fair inference on the evidence.

My Lord and gentlemen, I say that there is



1 a decline in the use of the local harbour pilots because 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

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of the double payments which must be made if the master wants a local harbour pilot. This service will go into disuse and if it goes into disuse so will the towing, and both these services and the others mentioned by the General Manager are services which are of some value and seem to have been appreciated by all the owners of sea-going vessels. I would say that there is a very big inference on the evidence as submitted that there will be constant delays and that the ordinary commercial intercourse which is now being done has up until now been enhanced by the Hamilton Harbour Commissioners.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you. As far as the other counsel are concerned, they could add something now if they want or they could argue at the end, as they wish, when we are in Ottawa.

This is a practice we have made everywhere. We have on record now quite a few arguments like that -- in Saint John, New Brunswick, and Vancouver and various places. The other lawyers have requested to answer when they are in Ottawa. That is up to them. But if anyone just wants to add something right now, it will be all right.

In any event, Mr. Lalonde, you made your point there, I think.

MR. LALONDE: I would also have other points to make, my Lord, but I think there will be plenty of time for this in Ottawa.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, when you have heard all

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the evidence.

Thank you very much. As I was saying, we were very much interested in the evidence you brought because we have experienced very often everywhere we go we have a different problem, and here we have a different one in which we are well interested, because it is a question of the dispensation of pilotage services as against a bigger organization.

Whether it is good or not, of course, the economics come into that. We have seen for instance on the Pacific Coast where a pilot is despatched from Vancouver 800 miles. Of course it is a question of economy there. They have not the necessity for towing services there to help the pilotage services, so therefore they cannot have a service of their own, economically speaking, from what we can see so far. So therefore they have the same problem but with a different angle.

Thank you very much. It is going to be quite helpful; thank you.

I think we will be too late to have another witness. Would you have another witness for the last ten minutes?

MR. JACQUES: No, my Lord.

THE CHAIRMAN: So therefore we will adjourn until tomorrow morning at ten o'clock.

---Whereupon the hearing was adjourned until Tuesday, the 7th day of April, 1964, at 10.00 a.m.



ROYAL COMMISSION

ON

PILOTAGE

HEARINGS

HELD AT

TORONTO

VOLUME No.:

122

DATE:

April 7, 1964

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1 ROYAL COMMISSION ON MARINE PILOTAGE 2 Proceedings of the hearing held in the Toronto Board of Education 3 Building, 263 McCaul Street, Toronto, Ontario, on Tuesday, the 4 7th day of April, 1964. 5 6 COMMISSION: 7 The Honourable Mr. Justice Bernier Chairman Mr. Robert K. Smith 8 Member 9 Mr. Harold A. Renwick Member Mr. Gilbert Nadeau 10 Secretary 11 12 COMMISSION COUNSEL: 13 Mr. Maurice Jacques 14 PRESENT: 15 Mr. J. Brisset, Q.C. 16 for the Shipping Federation of Canada 17 Mr. Marc Lalonde for the Federation of St. 18 Lawrence River Pilots; Corporation of the Lower St. 19 Lawrence Pilots: Corporation of Montreal Harbour Pilots; 20 Corporation of the Mid-St. Lawrence Pilots; Corporation of the St. Lawrence River and 21 Seaway Pilots; Corporation of the Upper St. Lawrence 22 Pilots 23 Mr. Colin Mason for the Dominion Marine 24 Association Mr. W. Z. Estey, Q.C. for the Toronto Harbour 25 Commission 26 27 28





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issue?

263 McCaul Street, Toronto, Ontario, April 7, 1964.

--- UPON RESUMING AT 10:00 A.M.:

MR. JACQUES: My Lord, I must apologize. We have been talking about the Rules of the Road for the past year for both the International and Great Lakes and we haven't yet filed them. I propose to file them this morning, both the French and English version, as Exhibit No. 1112.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is the Canadian

MR. JACQUES: Yes, the Rules of the Road for the Great Lakes are contained in PC 1954 - 1927 and the International Rules are contained in PC 1953 - 1287.

THE CHAIRMAN: So you are filing both in a bundle?

MR. JACQUES: Both in a bundle, My Lord.

---EXHIBIT NO. 1112: Rules of the Road, International and Great Lakes.

MR. JACQUES: I will now call upon the representatives of the Toronto Harbour Commissioners to file and present their brief and the brief will be filed as Exhibit 1113.

--- EXHIBIT NO. 1113: Brief of the Toronto Harbour Commissioners.



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 MR. ESTEY: My Lord and Commissioners,
I am appearing for the Toronto Harbour Commissioners
this morning and I have with me Mr. William H. Colvin,
who is Secretary of the Commission and also a member
of the Bar of Ontario.

My Lord, we propose in order, I hope, to be of assistance to the Royal Commission to very briefly deal with the status of the Toronto Harbour Commissioners and then concentrate on presentation in the form of evidence from key members of the staff of the Harbour Commissioners on the question of the pilots here in Toronto and how we view the pilotage question.

I have in mind the letter which the Commission Secretary very kindly sent us in February last.

I will file first of all the Statute under which the Harbour Commissioners of Toronto are constituted, together with a set of our by-laws. Mr. Jacques has kindly advised me these are on the record of the Royal Commission as Exhibit 516, which will save us the trouble of filing them here.

My Lord, may I say before we get into the evidence just this about the Commissioners as constituted under the Statute. The Toronto Harbour Commissioners — it is an odd name, it is not the Toronto Harbour Commission, for reasons lost in antiquity. They are constituted Federally under a statute passed in the first instance in 1911. The statute has been amended from time to time but the





English

essential outline is found in the original statute.

The method of appointment of Commissioners is somewhat novel and it is interesting to note this hybrid
organization has proved so successful in spite of the
fact it seems to cut across the lawyers' outlook
of constitutional law.

The Commission consists of five

Commissioners, three appointed by the Council of

the City of Toronto, one by the Governor-in-Council

and one by the Governor-in-Council upon recommendation

of the Board of Trade of Toronto. It is patently

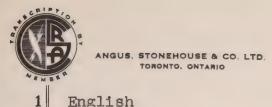
an unworkable organization which is highly successful

in the last half century.

The powers of the Commission are restricted to the geographical area of the Port of Toronto. That has been amended lately and it is indicated on the map which we thought might be of assistance to the Royal Commission. The north boundary, suffice it to say without getting into the surveying, lies pretty well along the communications path of railway and highway and of course the boundary out in the lake is outlined on the map itself. The Toronto Islands, which are natural in part and man-made in part, form the outer land limit of the harbour. Apparently that will be Exhibit 1114, My Lord.

--- EXHIBIT NO. 1114: Map of Toronto Harbour Commissioners, referred to.





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The Commission will notice that in the left-hand end, the northwest end of the Island is a man-made addition, partially man-made, on which is located the Island Airport. That also is included in the Harbour Commissioners statutory powers. It has no bearing here. I point it out to eliminate it from our minds.

The two entrances are shown on the east and west. The one on the west is the main deep sea vessel access point. The eastern channel is a more shallow channel which was blown in by nature in the first instance within the limits of history and the one on the left is man-made.

The powers of the Harbour Commission, I need say no more, they are to hold and administer certain property, whether it come from the Province, City, or Federal Government: To pass regulations for the development and operation of the harbour and any transportation facilities therein established. It has certain powers of expropriation and it has powers to pass by-laws. Those by-laws do have to be confirmed by the Governor-in-Council. Exhibit 516 are the by-laws up to now.

In the Commission letter of February 7th we were asked to draw the attention of the Commission to by-laws regulating the speed at which vessels may navigate the harbour. It is shown in Section 4 marked in red.

The financial operation of the harbour



English

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which is always of interest in the political concept of one of these public bodies, the surpluses go to the City of Toronto who avidly await them and the Federal Government in fact from time to time by installing certain physical additions, certain facilities, pays the loss, as it has happened in the past.

That, My Lord is a very brief outline of the structure of the Commission. We propose to call first of all the General Manager, Mr. E. B. Griffith, Q.C. Then we will call the Harbour Master, Captain Mann and then some engineering evidence through the engineering department, Mr. Guest. We then have some shipping evidence, which I presume we will reach this afternoon.

In order to get to the meat of the problem I would like Mr. Griffith to come forward.

MR. E. B. GRIFFITH, Sworn

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. ESTEY:

- Q. Mr. Griffith, in order to save time and get down to the matters at hand, you are a member of the Bar of the Province of Ontario which we know as the Law Society of Upper Canada?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. You have been the General Manager of the Harbour Commission for some time. When were you appointed General Manager?
 - A. 1949, sir.



- Q. And prior to that time you have been Secretary of the Harbour Commissioners?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. And altogether how long have you been associated with the Commissioners?
 - A. Practically 24 years.
- Q. Mr. Griffith, we will come back to
 what I might call general information about the Harbour
 Commission operation, but in order to get to the meat
 of this as quickly as we can, would you tell His
 Lordship and the Commissioners what pilot services,
 in the general sense of that term, are operated in
 the Toronto harbour?
- A. The pilot services being operated by the Toronto Harbour Commissioners are what we refer to as a voluntary pilotage system. It perhaps is a misnomer or misleading to use the word "pilot" because what we supply are experienced personnel to advise and assist the Master of the ship in connection with local conditions.
- Q. Now that service, as you have described it, Mr. Griffith, was commenced, I believe, in 1961?
 - A. 1961.
- Q. I take it that prior to the inception of that service to the shipping community you made some investigations. Could you tell us why this function was established?
- A. It was established as a convenience to the shipping industry, resulting from our studies





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and discussions primarily with the Masters of the ships as to their requirements. We had first been approached in 1958 by the Shipping Federation and after discussing the matter with the officials at the Department of Transport and from the information generally available to us at that time, which was prior to the opening of the new St. Lawrence Seaway Canals, we didn't feel that it was advisable then to supply this service. We didn't see the requirement at that time.

In 1959 various parties were used by the Masters of the ships to give this assistance and in 1960 the shipping representative in Toronto made arrangements for a Captain Livingstone to be on call for them when their Masters wished to have the local assistance.

As our contribution we supplied the office and all of the facilities that go with an office and we supplied them free of charge -- telephone service, etc., stenographical service.

We continued our studies and our discussions with the Department of Transport and in the year 1961 with the full knowledge and with the approval of the Department instituted what we call the voluntary pilotage system. We hired at that time as our own employee Captain Livingstone and paid him a salary, put him on the permanent staff with all the fringe benefits connected therewith and made the charges to the ships in accordance with an agreed upon tariff.





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a note here, we had in 1961 submitted a by-law to Ottawa for the purpose of legalizing pilotage service in Toronto. A draft of that by-law stated any Master or ship requiring or wishing pilotage assistance or service would obtain it from the Toronto Harbour Commissioners who would supply it. It sets forth the charges and rates. It made our berthing master system, which we had put into effect in 1960, a radio control system operating 24 hours a day during the navigation season. We put some teeth into their position and under the by-law made it an offence not to carry out the instructions of the berthing master.

As so often happens with a by-law submitted by local authorities they are re-written and in re-writing, again I must say this often happens, they lose completely their meaning and effectiveness. This happened to this by-law. It was left without teeth. It was left without meaning but it did authorize the charges and the Commissioners found themselves in the position of having a by-law being processed through Ottawa authorizing charges which they could make by contract and did not require a by-law for this purpose and which, if we wished to make a change, required a further by-law to effect the change.

Therefore, in 1961 with the full knowledge and approval of the proper officials, Mr.
Allen Cumming and his staff in Ottawa, and with their





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agreement that now has altered. The by-law really had no meaning. It was withdrawn and we then proceeded or continued as we were then in the process of operating a loose contractual arrangement whereby, if I may use the word "pilot", because we have used it all these years, the local pilot would navigate through his card being signed by the Master and obtain a legal method by which we could collect for his services.

In 1962, because of the number of requests for this service, we hired a second pilot. If I may go back, Mr. Chairman, in 1959 I might say the Department did supply, at our request, and by arrangement, a qualified or legal pilot, a Captain Cook from the Port Weller area for the Toronto area so there would be a legal pilot available. I am sorry I have forgotten whether he was there three days, four days or five. It was a very short period of time. The Department took him out of Toronto. They said there was no real requirement had been shown for his services and he was badly needed, and I am sure this is correct, in connection with the Port Weller operations.

In 1962 and 1963 we operated with two pilots. In all cases we did have qualified personnel on our staff in the form of, for example, Captain John Mann, now our Harbour Master and who was then Deputy Captain. There was Captain John Mumford. emergencies when we had a large number of requests they would step in and assist either one or the two pilots.

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English

Q. Mr. Griffith, you caused to be prepared under your direction some statistics concerning the operation of the pilot services. I would like to review that with you.

THE SECRETARY: The document is being filed as Exhibit 1115. It is "Vessels entered and cleared at the Port of Toronto, 1959 - 1963".

---EXHIBIT NO. 1115: Document entitled Vessels Entered and Cleared at the Port of Toronto, 1959 - 1963.

MR. ESTEY: Q. Are you familiar with the Hamilton by-law setting the tariff for pilotage?

- A. They passed the by-law that we withdrew.
- Q. That is what I wanted you to acknowledge.
- A. Yes.
- Q. They have the same one that you withdrew?
- A. That is correct. Theirs was altered to the best of my knowledge. The two by-laws were very similar in form at the time they were submitted to Ottawa and to the best of my knowledge the alterations made were the same to the two by-laws.

passed thus giving some legal official approval to the charge being made. We chose to withdraw it on the basis we did not require that official right to charge. It could be done by contract.

Q. We will go into the actual mechanics with the Harbour Master, but on the last point which you have made, I take it you are saying the Commission



enters into arrangements of a formal or informal nature with the ship owners or their agents for the use of this harbour?

- A. That is correct. Or with the Master of the ship. I believe it is signed by the Master of the ship.
- Q. Shall we spend a moment now going through this Exhibit, the first page of which is headed

 Vessels Entered and Cleared at the Port of Toronto

 in the years 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963.
- A. Rather than reading them off, Mr. Chairman, perhaps we could just point out the average during the four-year period, around 2,200 to 2,300 inward movements and approximately the same number outward.
- Q. On page 2 we have record of foreign vessels, arrivals and departures in the four years 1960 to 1963 inclusive?
- A. In 1960 we had 276 different foreign vessels arriving and departing -- this is a double figure -- 1,708 times. This is arrivals and departures. This is entrance and clearance. 275 in 1961 arriving and departing 1,628 times.

In 1962 there were 319 foreign vessels, total arrival and departure being 2,008.

In 1963, 296 foreign vessels, and the total arrivals and departures being 1,988.

Q. On page 3 the table refers to pilotage services performed by the Toronto Harbour Commissioners





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pilots, 1961, 1962 and 1963 shown in each of the months April to December inclusive, and again, Mr. Griffith, perhaps instead of reading off the totals, you might comment upon it.

There were 804 services performed by the Toronto Harbour pilots in 1961. There were 1,015 in 1962, and in 1962 there were approximately 400 more arrivals and departures of the foreign ships.

There were 805 in 1963, with a drop of approximately 20. There was a drop of 210 of pilotage services performed and a drop of approximately 20 ships.

This has been set out, sir, on a monthly basis in order to show peak periods within the port.

- Is there any explanation for the drop from 1962 to 1963?
- It was in October, I believe -- October 15, if my memory serves me correctly -- 1962, that regulations were passed which permitted lake pilots to charge \$25.00 for each time that they brought a ship into or out of the port of Toronto. Prior to that time they were paid a regular rate of \$50.00 per day.
- On the next page the statement deals with pilotage performed by the Toronto Harbour Commissioners' pilots for the years 1961, 1962 and 1963, and that is broken down according to the pilots performing services, you will see, and then it shows,

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extended to the right, the total revenue, and perhaps you might deal with the revenue aspect, Mr. Griffith.

In 1961 the total revenue received by the Toronto Harbour Commissioners was \$21,023.00. In 1962, \$26,115.00. In 1963, \$21,675.00.

I obtained this morning a statement, Mr. Chairman. It rose from a question that was asked yesterday, so I anticipated that the same question might be asked. In 1961 the salary paid to one pilot was \$8,216.66. After total deductions, his net pay was \$6,623.88.

In 1962 his salary was \$10,603.88. His net pay, \$8,411.48.

The second pilot, Captain Robinson, was paid \$7,257.68, and his net pay was \$5,571.00. May I leave out the cents, sir?

In 1963 Captain Livingstone's pay was \$10,200.00 and his net pay was \$8,427.00, to the nearest dollar.

Captain Robinson, \$10,002.00, net pay \$7,707.00. If I may make one explanation there as to the difference in net pay, it is the difference in age between the two gentlemen and the increased deductions due to pension for the older employee.

COMMISSIONER SMITH: They enjoy all fringe benefits of your other employees?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. In 1963 Captain Livingstone was paid \$10,200.00, net \$8,427.00. I have given that, haven't I? I am sorry, I am

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In connection, Mr. Chairman, with the Commissioner's question, again if I may just refresh my memory from a communication to Captain Livingstone in 1961, setting forth the terms of his employment, the normal work week will be a 40-hour period. Each eight hours worked in excess of 40 hours per week, he will receive one day in lieu thereof, taken at the end of the navigation season. If he works for a period of eight hours on a statutory holiday, he gets oreday in lieu. I might say that could be cumulative, four hours in one holiday and four hours in another, due to his peculiar type of work.

He receives ten working days! vacation -- that is two weeks -- working days! vacation after a year's employment. Sick leave credit is accumulated after one year's service on the basis of one and one half days per month's service.

He is entitled to all other permanent staff benefits in accordance with the rules and regulations thereof. Pension plan, group life insurance, Ontario Hospital Insurance, workmen's compensation, Blue Cross supplementary and PSI.

I might say that the Blue Cross supplementary and the PSI are optional. They are at his option.

We estimate, sir -- I haven't estimated it for this particular position, but in connection with

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our average employee, we estimate that the fringe benefits referred to are the equivalent of approximately 35¢ an hour.

- Q. Turning back, if you are finished with that explanation, Mr. Griffith, to the Exhibit, the second last page deals with the number of occasions on which vessels have employed these harbour pilots?
 - A. That is right.
- Q. You might just discuss that briefly before turning to the last page which divides the pilotage services between vessels who have lake pilots on board and those that do not.
- A. I am sorry, Mr. Estey. The first statement is the division between ships with class B certificates and those without class B certificates, with lake pilots on board, for the year 1962.

Our services were requested 1,015 movements. 769 were with class B certificates on board and 246 with a lake pilot on board.

In 1963 there were 594 with class B certificates on board and 211 with a lake pilot on board.

Q. Now, Mr. Griffith, having described the nature of the service which has been rendered in the past by the Commissioners and the utilization thereof of the shipping community, I would like to direct your mind to the change in regulations under the Canada Shipping Act which came into effect in October, 1962, copy of which I have placed before you.





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You will notice that includes on the second page reference to the charges for the docking of vessels. We know that some differences of opinion have come into being on the question of these harbour pilot services.

Will you tell His Lordship if those differences have arisen about the time these new regulations were introduced?

To the best of my knowledge, which must in this instance come from my staff, there appeared to be no difficulty between the lake pilots and the harbour pilots prior to the fall of 1962. I believe that our Harbour Master will be able to show, if it is desired that he do so, that on occasion lake pilots actually requested that the harbour pilot be used. Since the inauguration of these regulations in the fall of 1962 --

THE SECRETARY: Would you specify the regulations?

MR. JACQUES: Great Lakes Pilotage Regulations, PC 1962 - 1449, and the witness refers to Section 2 of Schedule B.

MR. ESTEY: Actually it is 2, Subsection 1, sub-sub-section (b).

THE WITNESS: We then became aware, not only of the change in attitude of the lake pilots as to the desirability of the port pilot system, but a definite hostility, a concerted attack on the previously acceptable and unchanged system of voluntary harbour pilots, an attack which manifested itself in



many areas, including a most unfortunate deterioration between the Toronto Harbour Commissioners and the Department of Transport, the particular section that was responsible for pilotage.

We found that we were being accused of breaches of the law which had never been levied at us previously. The accusations were made without any check taking place to see if they were factual.

We were informed that a Mr. Michener,

I believe it is -- I have never had the pleasure of

meeting the gentleman -- had stated to the Department

of Transport officials in Ottawa that we were abusing

his pilots, that we were refusing them normal courtesies

and services, and that this had been used as a reason

why it was necessary to have them bring the ships into

the Port of Toronto and to be paid the \$25.00.

It seems that every time we turned, in any discussions, sir, in connection with voluntary pilotage, what was wanted, what was desired, what was the best solution to this problem that now suddenly burst upon us with the passing of these regulations, that no matter what the discussion was, a short time thereafter a man named Michener or Mischter vetoed it or said that he wanted additional charges made if anything was to be done.

I am told that he was demanding \$50.00 now for lake pilots to bring their ships or these ships in or out of Toronto. I am told that this demand was made some time ago, instead of \$25.00. I





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am actually told at a recent meeting between the Shipping Federation and the Department of Transport that he made the statement that the ports of Toronto and Hamilton were now under his control just as much as though they were American.

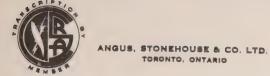
We view this with great seriousness, sir. Great seriousness. It started in the fall of 1962 with the passing of these regulations, the attacks being made by these lake pilots on the system being operated of voluntary pilotage by the Toronto Harbour Commissioners.

Now, Mr. Griffith, this may be an Q. appropriate time to bring this whole matter into focus by asking you, and I should perhaps preface this with the remark that the brief we have filed makes certain general proposals as to what the Commissioners think should be done in this field.

I take it, Mr. Griffith, you have a recommendation in mind as to what the Harbour Commissioners want in the way of your pilotage services. What is it?

It has been the position of the Commissioners who have constantly studied this problem, particularly since 1957, 1958, and while it is alleged that the problem is one of the Department of Transport and not of the local authority, we legally have maintained that we have the right to pass by-laws in this regard provided Ottawa approves them, and that the control and handling of ships in the port cannot be divorced





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from the responsibilities of the authority charged with the responsibility of the operation of that port and the safety therein.

It is the opinion of the Commissioners in the first place that there is no need for compulsory pilotage in the port of Toronto. It is the opinion of the Commissioners that if any pilotage service or any advice or assistance is to be given to the Masters of the ships, it can best be done under local control, and it can best be done under local control because those in charge of local control know the requirements of the port both physically and economically. They are in the best position to assess the needs and requirements of that port. In all matters pertaining to the port and harbour, that is their responsibility and that is their job.

It is also their opinion that pilots which are under their jurisdiction and are exclusively giving assistance to Masters of ships coming in and out of the port when the Masters wish it, have a far better knowledge of the day to day, day by day local conditions than it could reasonably be expected of any pilot who considers and must consider that port simply one of a total area that he must serve.

All ports have their own peculiarities. Mr. Chairman, that is a trite statement. I realize you are aware of that. We have ours. Physically we consider the port to be an extremely safe one, and so do all Masters, all qualified personnel that we

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have discussed the matter with. It is an easy port in which to navigate.

There are, however, local conditions. berthing, ferries operating to and from Toronto Island. There are the regattas that are held within the protected confines of the Bay, and it is this knowledge which is primarily being bought by the steamship company when it uses a local man to assist in bringing the ship in.

Also from the point of view of discipline, if there are actions which are undesirable, I would like to suggest that it is far easier and far better for the discipline to be handled by the local authority than to have the local authority, as we have it, complain to another authority, who then takes it up with a third authority who then comes back and says: "This is all their fault anyway because they don't treat us right", which is what has happened.

So we suggest that from the point of view of proper discipline it is better that any pilotage arrangement be under the local control.

- One last question on the immediate subject of the pilots and the service: In a general way, Mr. Griffith, under the present regulations what ships require pilots to navigate in the area of Lake Ontario in which the Toronto harbour is located?
- The ocean ships without a class B A. certificate, sir?
 - Yes; that is the present situation. Q.

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That is the present situation. our jurisdiction, Mr. Chairman. Our jurisdiction ends one mile south of Gibraltar Point, which on this map would be approximately down here (indicating). We can only make a gratuitous -- I say "we"; I mean on behalf of the Commissioners I can only make a gratuitous comment in connection with Lake Ontario. But I do not wish to be on board an ocean ship with a Master who cannot navigate in Lake Ontario.

THE CHAIRMAN: Why?

THE WITNESS: Well, if he cannot navigate in Lake Ontario, sir, I do not know where he can navigate a ship in our ports -- in the open waters of Lake Ontario.

THE CHAIRMAN: Any Master who can navigate on the ocean you think can navigate on Lake Ontario?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. As I say, this is beyond our jurisdiction, this area.

MR. ESTEY: Q. In closing, Mr. Griffith, I am sure His Lordship and the Commissioners will pardon you if you describe the magnitude of your operations with a note of pride.

- May I just? A.
- Have you something else? Q.
- May I just before we get to that? A.
- Yes. Q.
- Mr. Chairman, I would like to advise A. the Royal Commission that the position of the Commis-





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sioners has been known from the start, back in 1958, 1959, by the officials of the Department of Transport. In the early days of 1958 and 1959 it was the position of Mr. Cumyn that the matter of compulsory pilotage would be one which should emanate with a recommendation from the local authority who was aware of the requirements and needs within their own area and that unless the Commission was prepared to make such a recommendation he did not feel on behalf of the Department that such a step should properly be taken.

In November, 1962 the writer and Mr. Colvin met with Mr. Baldwin and then with Mr. Booth. Mr. Baldwin, as you know, sir, is the Deputy Minister of Transport and Mr. Booth at that time was the Senior Assistant to the Deputy Minister. were referred to Mr. Booth by Mr. Baldwin to discuss questions of pilotage in detail. Mr. Baldwin stated Mr. Booth was handling the matter for him at that time.

In our discussion with Mr. Booth we pointed out the difficulties and misunderstandings that had been arising in connection with local pilots and that we were upset about the apparent threat which was developing -- and it certainly developed as we had foreseen it would. We pointed out that we did not have any local pilot until two years previously and that when we did supply pilotage it was only after discussion with the Department of





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Transport and with the advice from the Department that pilots qualified and experienced for handling vessels in our specific port would not be supplied by the Department as this was not a designated pilotage area as of that time.

We reminded the Department that it was with the greatest reluctance that the port undertook this additional service. This was not a service which we had originally contemplated would be a port service, but were prepared to do so if it fell upon us, as it did.

We then asked Mr. Booth what the Department wished us to do. Mr. Booth stated that it was the wish of the Department that we carry on as we were doing, that the Department had no objection of any kind to what we were doing. They thought it was the proper procedure and that we were doing the proper thing. The Department would have no objection of any kind to our presenting our views before the Royal Commission which at that time had been announced, and setting forth our opinion that there should be no compulsory pilotage and that any arrangement for pilotage should be handled at the local level.

We then wrote to Mr. Baldwin.

THE CHAIRMAN: That was in 1963?

THE WITNESS: 1962, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: 1962.

THE WITNESS: In November of 1962, and

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we wrote to Mr. Baldwin on November 13th, 1962, confirming our discussion with Mr. Booth and stating:

"We have always objected to unnecessarily making our port a compulsory pilotage area to the advantage of lake pilots many of whom have refused to take ships into this port.

We look forward to having the opportunity of making our views known to the Royal Commission."

I just wanted to put it on the record, sir, that the Department is aware of our views and our intention to make them known to you.

I am sorry, Mr. Estey.

MR. ESTEY: Q. I take it the advent of the St. Lawrence Seaway has increased the ocean tonnage handled in the port of Toronto, Mr. Griffith?

- A. That is correct, sir.
- Q. What would the general volume of ocean tonnage be that is now coming through the port on a normal basis?
- A. For the last two years, sir, we have handled over one million tons of direct overseas shipping. In 1962 and in 1963, both years, we exceeded one million tons. 1963 was a small amount in excess of 1962.

We had a few problems in 1963 -- the labour negotiations, threats of strike and, quite frankly, Mr. Chairman, a very successful campaign by the Province of Ontario to buy locally, to buy Ontario-





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made goods. Our port is primarily an import port because of the nature of the economy that we serve -- the heavy consumer, small manufacturing area.

MR. ESTEY: Mr. Chairman, those are the questions which we thought would be of prime concern to the Commission. I understand there are those present who may wish to ask other questions and I simply want to observe at this stage that we have other men here to answer the detailed questions of how we operate, navigational aids and the method of putting the pilot on board and so on, so if my learned friends would perhaps bear that in mind, it would perhaps save time.

THE CHAIRMAN: All right. Should a question be put on which you have another witness more knowledgeable of the details, well just let them know that there is another witness to that.

MR. ESTEY: Thank you, My Lord.
THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Lalonde?

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LALONDE:

- Q. Mr. Griffith, do you have any maritime experience yourself?
 - A. No, sir.
- Q. Could you give to the Commission the names of the Commissioners, unless it is going to be provided later on?
 - A. Mr. George A. Wilson, Chairman.
 - Q. What does he do in life? What is his



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occupation?

A. Hotel owner.

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- Q. Hotel manager?
- Hotel owner. Mr. J. Harry Addison, A. Vice Chairman.
- Yes. Would you like to give the Q. profession in each instance?
 - A. Executive.

MR. ESTEY: A man of many interests.

THE WITNESS: Mr. H. G. Kimber,

Retired, Mr. James Stewart, Retired and Mr. Jenoves, a labour representative -- not on the board, but that is his position.

MR. LALONDE: Q. That makes five?

A. Yes.

- You referred to fringe benefits for Q. . your employees. What is the percentage contribution of the Harbour Commission to the pension fund?
- It varies depending upon the age of the employee. On an average it is 50%, but it does vary.
- Yes, but is it not a percentage of the total earnings of the employee? Is it on the basis, for instance, of 13% and $6\frac{1}{2}$ each or 10%? What is it?
- I believe it is. It was ll and it A. is now 5. It is actuarially adjusted every two years.
 - Each party would pay five? Q.
 - At the moment, yes. The arrangement A.





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is that the employee pays 5% of the salary and the Commissioners pay the balance that is required to keep the fund actuarially sound. As I recall it started off at seven, and because of age with younger employees it is brought at the moment to five. In the next actuary adjustment it will probably rise again.

- Is that on the basis of the gross Q. salary?
 - Yes.
- Q. Do you have any idea what is the cost of the group life per man?
 - I will get it for you. A.
 - Approximately? Q.
- A. Again it was adjusted. If I may, I shall get that for you.
- When you referred to net salary was this with the income tax deducted?
 - Yes. This is take-home pay.

THE CHAIRMAN: Even with the income tax deduction being made?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. The net salary given was the take-home pay.

MR. ESTEY: That was after the deduction for tax, after the deduction for hospital and after the deduction for pension. Mr. Griffith said the cash take-home.

THE CHAIRMAN: The actual cheque in the pocket?





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MR. ESTEY: Yes.

THE WITNESS: Excuse me: on that point, if you are interested, I will just take one case of Captain Livingstone. In 1963 his gross salary was \$10,200.00. His income tax was \$1,117.55; pension \$510.00; O.H.A., Blue Cross and PSI, \$95.00, round figures; group insurance \$50.00%

I might say also -- perhaps I might have misunderstood your question on pension -- the pension scheme, the pension arrangement is that each employee receive 2% of his gross salary for each year worked.

MR. LALONDE: As benefits later on?

As benefits later on. \$10,000.00 -that would be after the end of one year, the employee has a pension of \$200.00 a year. He pays 5% of his salary towards that. The Commissioners pay the balance to make that actuarially sound.

THE CHAIRMAN: May I interject here? When you talk of one year, is that one calendar year or twelve months' employment?

THE WITNESS: Twelve months' employment.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is he employed twelve months per year or eight months per year?

THE WITNESS: In this case, sir, -- and this is why I read from the letter to Captain Livingstone -- the arrangments were that while they

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were only working eight months (with time off it might take them to ten months) the fringe benefits were on the basis of the salary being paid for a full year. Whatever salary he had would be for a full year. Therefore his deductions would be on that basis for pension and so on.

MR. LALONDE: Q. Actually then your men are remunerated and the fringe benefits are paid on the basis of twelve months! employment?

- A. Yes, as though they worked twelve months.
- Q. In effect are they relieved when the season of navigation ends?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And they start working around the middle of March?
- A. No; it would be the middle of April, sir.
- Q. Do you include in the fringe benefits the extra time they earn by working overtime?
 - A. No.
 - Q. You do not include that?
 - A. No.
 - Q. You do not consider this as overtime?
- A. They get lieu time for that but it is not included in the fringe benefits I referred to.
- Q. When you say they get lieu time -- at the end of the season, I think you said?
 - A. That is correct.





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- Does this mean they get some remuneration for that -- they are paid as if they had worked an extra day during the year, as if they had worked 366 days or 367 days; is that it?
 - A. That is right.
- Q. Do you include in the fringe benefits the ten working days! vacation?
 - A. Oh, yes.
- Q. On this basis I would suggest that your figure of 35ϕ an hour is too low as the figure being given for the fringe benefits, with regard to these employees anyway.
- I am sorry; you are quite correct, sir. The 35¢ figure which we use as a general one was arrived at in connection with benefits which are not normally obtained in certain industries, for example the construction industry, and there is a Vacation With Pay Act which applied to that. I am sorry, you are quite right. The vacation is not included in that 35¢.
- Even if it is not included in the 35ϕ , Q. I would suggest that probably due to the higher earnings bracket of your pilots here compared to your general employees the 35¢ an hour would be still high?
 - You mean low, sir? Α.
 - Low. Q.
- Yes. I can get, if you wish, the exact amounts paid. Some of these though have to be estimated. I mean, what is a sick bank worth? We can only take it





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on an average. How much do you pay out for 300 employees? What do you average for sick bank? We do not know whether the Captain for example (Heaven forbid) would take sick tomorrow and when the sick bank might be carried forth.

- 0.0 I think 40 hours a week at 35¢ is \$14.00?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Even for 50 weeks during the year ---
- A . \$700.00.
- That is \$700.00. I suggest it might Q. be a little bit low.
- A. It could be. The pension payments would be higher; Blue Cross, the PSI would not. I would have to have a complete breakdown made if you wish it; I am sorry. I was only using that as an amount arrived at independent of this for an average employee.
- That is all right. I understand 0. the charge for pilotage in Toronto harbour by the local pilot is \$25.00 for a move?
 - Correct, sir. A.
- And that the total revenue, let us say, Q. . for 1963 was \$21,675.00. Have you ever made any calculation as to whether you were breaking even with your pilotage operation or you were operating at some deficit?



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loss.

A. Yes, sir. In 1962 the total receipts when we deducted from them our total cash payments to the pilots, which includes the cash fringe benefits but not the intangible ones like sick benefits, we had a low profit.

In 1963 we had almost an equivalent

Now, this is a eash position, Mr. This does not take into consideration the Chairman. office, telephone, the stenographical staff. This is straight cash in and cash out.

The position of the Commissioners was that if they were to engage in voluntary pilotage then they would be satisfied if it stood on its own feet on a eash basis, not a cost accounting basis. In other words, this was to be provided as a service. This was not a revenue producer.

This is another thing which has come to us also. We have been accused by our friends in the States of wanting this because it makes money. This is what we have been told by the Department, we want it because it is a money-maker. This is so far from the This is not a money-maker.

- I suppose there is some expense for a 0.0 pilot out?
- That is paid by the line, by the shipping line over and above our charges.
 - Is it operated by yourself? Q.
 - No, private enterprise. A.
 - Then you incur no cost in that respect? Q.

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A. No, sir. Occasionally we have had a harbour police boat out because of an emergency. This is charged by the harbour police, which we operate at the cost of the city.

- Q. Have you made a calculation of what your overhead cost was generally?
- A. We usually make a ten per cent charge, sir, usually. However, to be fair I must admit the city makes a twenty-five per cent charge.
- Q. This charge you have made, I understand, was made on a straight ---
 - A. Cost.
- Q. My question was rather this charge was not made subsequent to a detailed analysis of what your overhead cost would be in effect?
- A. Well, where we put the charge into effect is wherewe are doing jobs or work for outside industry and we have an engineering charge and it usually requires services of the engineering staff and design staff. Then we have an administration charge.

 Those have been worked out and they are based on a total cost of salaries and materials when we arrive at them.

 Actually we have the famous ten and ten, ten engineering and ten administration. If there is no engineering it is straight ten for administration.
- Q. When you say the city charges 25 per cent this is their own calculation?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. It is the City of Toronto you are referring to?



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administration charge.

A.

Griffith, cr-ex (Lalonde)

Yes. We have paid the 25 per cent

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Q. Now I notice that in Exhibit 1115 for
1963 you have some 211 cases where local pilots were
employed while lake pilots were on board a vessel.
Would you know whether these instances occurred at the
request of the lake pilots or whether they occurred on
the instruction of the local agents?

- I think perhaps, sir, the harbour master would be in a better position. I can only say my advice is in almost all cases since the fall of 1962 it has been at the instruction of the agent or master. That is the price given me by my staff.
- Q. You refer in your evidence to a \$50 charge for moveage in Toronto by lake pilots?
 - Yes, sir. A
- How did you hear about this? Who told Q. you so?
 - A. Mr. Cumming told me twice.

THE CHAIRMAN: Were you informed afterwards or before?

THE WITNESS: I am sorry, I didn't get that. THE CHAIRMAN: Were you informed before the charge was passed into regulation?

THE WITNESS: No, this has not been a regulation. The present charge is \$25 but we have been informed that the American authorities have demanded of the Canadian authorities that these charges be \$50 and they have demanded that control over the charges made by the Toronto Harbour Commission and we not be



permitted to set any rate of our own. I believe, sir, that there are regulations now being studied in the United States for a public hearing in Detroit in a week or so, which if passed would outlaw any such organization as we have and our right to make any contractual charges, this again emanating from the American authorities.

MR. LALONDE:

- Q. You are aware no doubt of the international agreement between Canada and the United States,
 are you?
- A. I have been told of its existence and I have been told that anything that is discussed, that is stopped or blocked because of American interpretation, which I gather over a period of the past year has been subject to some change.
- Q. And did you ever care to check on the American side or with the American authorities what their view were in that respect?
- A. That is not our right, sir. We, as
 Captain Morgan said yesterday, we are emanations of the
 Crown of Canada. We report to the Minister of Transport
 and we are not permitted in any way to have any dealings,
 negotiations, or discussions with the American government
 or its representatives without permission. I at one
 time, I must admit rather facetiously, asked if I could
 and was told it was not my affair, quite properly so.
- Q. Is your Harbour a member of the International Great Lakes Port Association?

A. Yes, sir.



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- Q. I understand you are discussing and meeting with American harbour officials in these meetings, I presume?
- A. That is correct. However, the American ports deal with American matters and the Canadian ports deal with Canadian matters.
- Q. These international meetings, I presume, deal with common problems?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. You don't have to ask Ottawa's permission to go to these meetings, do you?
- A. I might be afraid to! No, sir, we do not.
- Q. I think you referred in your evidence, at least in your brief, to attacks by lake pilots against local pilots. What do you mean? What do you mean by this?
- A. Verbal attacks. That we have been told by Ottawa that there have been complaints against us and that these were used in order to get regulations passed, and that our local pilots and our harbour masters would not provide the ordinary amenity to them, which is an absolute complete and total falsehood.

Harbour Master would be glad to tell you of the tremendouse imposition made by the pilots on the Harbour Master's staff and the request for services which have up to the present time been made. Then we are told, we are advised that we have refused to even meet the ordinary amenities. This is one of the reasons why



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ANGUS, STONEHOUSE & CO. LTD. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 out checking. 9 10 11 their side? 12 13 14 15 16 MR. LALONDE: 17 18 19 A . 20 Q. 21 A. 22 Q. 23 A .

regulations have to be passed so the poor lake pilots can get an extra \$25 to pay for taxis to Port Weller. Thatis the information we are given from Ottawa. are told our people break the law. Our relationship with Ottawa has deteriorated as a result of this. It is a matter of grave concern to the Commissioners that this type of thing can be even given consideration with-

THE CHAIRMAN: Were you ever called to Ottawa to meet the other parties to discuss that and hear

THE WITNESS: No. sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: And given the opportunity to give your side of the story also?

THE WITNESS: No, sir.

- Now you said, I think, that the cargo for 1962 and 1963 was slightly above a million tons?
 - That is correct, sir.
 - Is that cargo all inland and deep sea?
 - Direct overseas shipping only, sir.
 - That is both ways, in and out?
- Yes, that is correct. We haven't dealt with lake shipping aspects as there are no pilots to my knowledge, never been a pilot or a pilot problem in connection with lake shipping.
- I presume the Harbour Master would be Q. . the person most qualified to explain the situation as to the system of harbour control which was established?

We will deal with that. MR. ESTEY:



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Griffith, cr-ex (Lalonde)

MR. LALONDE: Thank you.

MR. ESTEY: Perhaps Mr. Griffith would like to deal with that.

of group insurance. The group insurance is 37 cents per thousand per month paid by the employee and the same amount paid by the Commission. That is a total of 74 cents per thousand.

If you would like I can give you now the breakdown on all of these, if you wish.

MR. LALONDE:

Q. Of the fringe benefits, yes.

A. Under the pension, under fifty years of age -- this is under fifty years of age at joining the plan, the employee pays 5 per cent of his salary and over fifty years pays 10 per cent. At the moment the Commission payment is 5.2 per cent. Blue Cross is 50 per cent by each. PSI is 50 per cent by each.

MR. JACQUES: What is PSI?

THE WITNESS: Physicians Services Incorporated, which prepays most medical doctors' expenses. I say "most" because the doctor has to be a member of the PSI, of which about 95 per cent of the doctors are. There are some doctors who are not and then you only get 75 per cent of the approved rate paid.

\$100 per year paid by employer only. Ontario Hospitalization is 50 per cent. Of course Blue Cross and PSI vary depending upon the status of the employee, depending on single, married, with children, and so on.



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MR. ESTEY:

Q. Mr. Lalonde asked a question which I interrupted. I think it raised two issues. Captain Mann is going to deal with technical matters of harbour control but there is a policy matter you may wish to examine about. If I may I will ask him.

In this question of control of traffic, not ocean-going but other traffic in the harbour, I believe the Commissioners studied this matter at some length and instituted certain controls and certain berthing facilities and some of these have been reclassified and some discontinued. You may wish to say a word on what you have done in this connection. I am speaking of radio control and the berthing master.

A. In 1960, the year after the opening of the new St. Lawrence canals, we instituted a berthing master system, and as I believe I mentioned earlier we attempted to give some teeth to this system through our bylaw which we eventually withdrew. It was an experimental service. We did not know whether or not it would be actually required in our port.

We put it in primarily as a service to the ocean shipping because the lake masters had been coming in and out of the port of Toronto for many years and did not require this service. We wondered if with the increase in the number of ocean ships, if with the voluntary pilotage system whereby an ocean ship did not require to have somebody conversant with the local area on board, if a rigid system of control by radio might not be desirable. Rather than deal in theory we



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went into it in practice and instituted it. continued it through until 1963. We reviewed it last year and in our opinion we had great doubts as to the necessity for such a control.

I would like to point out we had no legal authority to enforce the radio commands of the berthing master. In fact one of the lake pilots just refused to pay any attention and backed out and almost collided with a ship that was going up and which the lake pilot had been told of and told he should not back out. Yet we found we did have no authority to lay charges in connection with that because it had been deleted from our bylaw before we withdrew it.

We found that we had placed, particularly over the past year of study, we found we had placed an unnecesary strict control over the ships! We found that this system presented some movements. desirable aspects from a voluntary point of view which could be carried out otherwise than through a berthing master.



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We found it was being a lot from time to time by lake pilots. I have been informed that on occasion a lake pilot has in effect asked the berthing master to berth him, tell him how to come in, but the Harbour Master will go into further detail if you are interested.

However, with harbour pilots available, with the lake pilots we have been promised that they would eventually learn their business and become qualified. We do not feel they have yet, but that is really immaterial to our submission. Our problem is not individuals at the moment, Mr. Chairman. problem is the wrong principle that is being enforced, and these are simply by-products of the application of a wrong principle.

The Commissioners decided to withdraw the berthing master system. We still will have radio communications through harbour police with the ships. The harbour police will now be in charge of that radio. They have their own radio system, and have it in connection with their own police boats, so the same man will be doing both. He can give information, if there is a safety factor involved, he can give it. will have radar there, but he will not berth the ships. He will not tell them how to berth. He will not control from the basis that you can't enter the port until you have cleared with us. The ships will be able to come in. They will be watched coming in on the radar of the harbour police. We have removed this control system completely.



Griffith, cr-ex (Brisset)

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We have found that it was an unnecessary and costly service put in in the best of faith because we did not know what the circumstances would be. We have found we don't need it.

MR. ESTEY: Thank you, Mr. Griffith. I would like to move now to a more detailed examination -- I am sorry.

THE CHAIRMAN: There are two more.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. BRISSET:

- Q. You were kind enough to give us a few figures on statistics, for instance, on ships coming in every year. I am wondering whether I can impose on you and ask you to file these statistics as an exhibit.
 - A. What statistics, sir. I am sorry.
- Q. The number of ships that came in in 1960, 1961 ---

MR. ESTEY: That was all one exhibit.

THE WITNESS: There were about five or six sheets to that one exhibit, sir. I believe the only figures, if I recall, that I have been giving are the salaries and fringe benefits and so on.

Q. Mr. Griffith, you referred to your discussions in 1958 with the Shipping Federation of Canada and the matter of instituting a pilotage system in the harbour of Toronto was taken up with you. Would it be fair to say to you, Mr. Griffith, that the system that was eventually put into effect and the views which you have expressed before this Commission are pretty much in line with the recommendations made to you at the



English

time by the Shipping Federation of Canada?

- A. By coincidence only, sir.
- Q. In other words, there has been no difference of views between your Commission and the shipping
 interests directly concerned with the problem? If
 therehas been I would like to be told.

A. Well, we have from time to time been very much confused as to the views of the shipping people on certain matters. We have received advice over the past three or four days of a conflicting nature in connection with the attitude of the Shipping Federation on increased rates and so on.

Certainly while we are very anxious to give service and to give proper service to the ships that are coming into our port, and we attempt to work as closely as possible with those representing the ships, I would not say we had adopted in any way any recommendation of the Shipping Federation on any matter. In fact we sometimes appear to be in conflict with the Federation from time to time on matters.

- Q. On many matters I am sure, Mr. Griffith.
- A. Right, sir.
- Q. But perhaps there has been more agreement on matters of pilotage than any other matters. By coincidence purely, I concede to you.
- A. It is our understanding that the shipping industry as represented in Toronto has been satisfied and happy with the service that we have provided, and feels that it properly meets the needs. It



is my understanding that there will be a witness representing the Toronto group.

In so far as the views of the Shipping Federation are concerned, we did receive an opinion from them in 1958. Other than asking Captain Matheson about two weeks ago as to what the opinion of the Federation now was on the general pilotage matter, if it was to be public knowledge and not confidential, I have had no further information.

Q. You have spoken of shipping agents in your city and port being satisfied with the services which you had organized, and I would now like to ask about the two pilots you have in your employment.

It has been many times so id here before this Commission that pilots were unhappy with their conditions, and I would like to know what is the situation in the Harbour of Toronto. Can it be said that the pilots that you have, the two pilots, are satisfied with their conditions?

- A. No, sir, they are not.
- Q. In what respect?
- A. The two pilots are most unhappy with their conditions.
 - Q. In what respect?
- A. Because it is impossible to get any answer to the question as to whether or not they will be gainfully employed tomorrow.
- Q. In other words, it is the lack of security that is their main ---
 - A. Absolutely.



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Q. The main cause of concern?

Α. They have been told by the lake pilots they are going to be driven out of the lakes. They are going to be got. They are going to be got rid of. They have asked their connections in Ottawa "Are we going to be permitted to continue or are we going to be legislated out of business?" They have been advised it might be wise to move out.

They are most unhappy because they don't know where they stand. Captain Livingstone came to me two weeks ago, two to three weeks ago. He is in charge of the navigation school and has been for about nineteen years. The Department of Transport I understand pays about 75 per cent of the cost. has been in charge of it for approximately nineteen years. There was an opportunity of a permanent position with them. He wants to remain as a pilot. It is his love. It is his work.

He said to me "Can you, Mr. Griffith, give me any assurance at any time that I won't be out of a job tomorrow, the end of June, at the end of the season?"

I said "Captain Livingstone, I can give you no assurance. I don't know what is going on. I know is that any time we talk to anybody, it is some guy in Washington who won't let anything happen. apparently don't have any control over what happens in Canadian ports as far as I can find out. I can give you no assurance, except one, if you start in April, we will carry you through and pay your salary even if



we are at some time during the season, even if we do have suddenly something slapped on us without notice.

At the end of the season, if that happens, there is no job."

No, sir, they are not happy, and we are not happy.

- Q. Now, Mr. Griffith, you have referred to the Great Lakes Ports Association. During the meetings or discussions with the members of that Association, have you been able to determine whether the same problems exist in American ports in so far as instituting a port pilotage system is concerned as you have here?
- A. All that I know, sir, is that there is to my knowledge no port pilotage system in existence anywhere else other than in Toronto and Hamilton, and that there is amongst the port people a very great discontent with the manner in which pilotage is being handled on the Great Lakes.
- Q. And that applies also to the ports on the American side?
 - A. That is what I am speaking of, sir.
- Q. So far as you know none of them have been able to institute in their own port a pilotage system to serve the ships going there under the special conditions that may exist in many of these ports?
- A. I can't answer that. You have said "are able to". I don't know whether they have been able to or unable to; whether they have not wished because of the same problems as ours, I don't know.



All I know is they don't have it.

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TORONTO, ONTARIO

Q. Mr. Griffith, I notice in 1962 in the statistics which you have given us, there were 2,008 ships, ocean ships, in and out, while there were 1,015 services rendered. Does that give a fair idea of the number of times a ship would use a pilot?

In other words, what I am driving at is this: A regular trader coming into the port, for instance, might use one of the harbour pilots one day, and on his next trip might not use him depending on weather conditions? Is that something that is happening?

A. That can happen, yes. The Harbour Master would be in a far better position to give you any detail in connection with that.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. JACQUES:

- Would it be a fair statement to say that at first you were reluctant to engage in pilotage business? Is that correct?
 - That is correct, sir. Α.
- Would it be a fair statement to say Q. that now you are of the opinion that you should retain control over pilots in the harbour?
- A. I didn't say that, sir. I said they should be under local control. It does not necessarily have to be the Toronto Harbour Commissioners. Department of Transport wishes to set up some system in Toronto of voluntary pilot system that we have mentioned, and to have pilots located in Toronto, available for the ships when they are coming into Toronto, and trained

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TORONTO, ONTARIO

in Toronto, we wouldn't say that we had to operate it.

THE CHAIRMAN: I know at the present time at the Lakehead, they have one or two pilots always stationed there.

> THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: So is that satisfactory?

THE WITNESS: No, sir, because that then means introduction of compulsory pilotage in effect. We are into the stages leading to compulsory pilotage the same as we havein the interpretations that are attempted, I am told, of these regulations, that if a lake pilot is on board a ship when the ship docks, he gets paid even if he is asleep in his bunk. told this is the interpretation -- I am told by Ottawa -- that the Americans put on the section.

The whole trend is to increase pay and compulsory payments for all of these lake pilots. This is what we are opposed to, sir, for any pilot. Whether it be lake or local.

BY MR. JACQUES:

- And the opinion of your Commissioners is Q. that Toronto is such a port that there is no need for compulsory pilotage?
 - That is correct, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: It is a safe port?

THE WITNESS: It is a safe port, and an

easy port in which to navigate.

Q. Now, have you considered the possibility of a ship grounding at the entrance or in the course of



English

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entering the west channel?

- A. In what way, sir?
- Q. Would you turn around and look at the chart?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. There are two entrances to Toronto, one, the Eastern and one, Western. Now, I am given to understand that the Western entrance is used for deep sea traffic; is that correct?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. What would be the consequences of a grounding in the entrance?
- A. Well, how would be ground when there is more water than the ship draws? There is a clear channel right straight through here. Any grounding that would take place would take place off the channel, and therefore would not block it.
- Q. So there is no possibility of grounding in the Western entrance?
- A. Would you be good enough to ask that question of those who are really more qualified than I, sir. My answer would be in the channel itself, at the depth of water, no, but I would much prefer that those who have marine experience answer.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think our counsel is thinking that the sinking of a ship would block the entrance, and as a safety measure whether in a case like that it would be advisable to have compulsory pilotage to certain types of ships that are inexperienced in the



English

channel. I think that is what he is leading to.

THE WITNESS: I do not believe, sir, that the possibility of such a thing happening has in any way been lessened by the introduction of lake pilots.

BY MR. JACQUES:

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- Q. You feel that the safety of the harbour installations is adequately ensured through a voluntary system of pilotage?
 - A. We do, sir.
- Q. Have you made any particular studies of that problem? Not you personally, but the Commissioners or the experts?
- A. Yes, certainly in arriving at decisions in connection with berthing masters, the removal of the system, voluntary pilotage system, we studied the movement of the ships, qualifications of the people on the ships, the responsibility shown by the master of a ship. There is no doubt in our mind that the master of a ship is the last person who wants an accident or anything to happen.
- Q. So you rely on the common sense of the master to request or not to request a pilot depending upon circumstances?
- rely on that common sense, yes, sir. To my knowledge in every case where there is any doubt in connection with the ship riding high, due to having no cargo, the wind conditions, the weather conditions, to my knowledge on all occasions the ship's master wants and has



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asked for a local pilot to assist him.

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- Now, as regards casualties in the Harbour of Toronto, I believe another witness will give evidence?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. You said that in 1962 a second pilot was hired, and you also mentioned that Captain Mann and one other of your employees could be used in emergencies. Were they in fact used?
- Yes, sir. I believe they are shown on the list we submitted. In 1961 Captain Mann did 101 pilotages. Captain Livingstone did 703. Those 101 were done during the very busy period.

In 1962 Captain Mann did 15 and Captain Mumford did one. In 1963 Captain Mann didn't do any, and Captain Mumford did one.

- Were you at any time consulted by the Department of Transport with respect to changes in regulations attributable to pilotage on the Great Lakes?
- I believe Mr. Booth once sent us down a copy of the Hansard in connection with the committee discussions on pilotage. I believewe had It is a very difficult question to answer, sir, because we have had so many conversations with the various officials of the Department from time to time, but unfortunately have been unable to come to any answer to the problem or have any indication as to where the final answer will be. Again, I am sorry to keep repeating this, but it always seems to centre on what is



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going to be said or done in Washington.

- Q. Do you look after the aids to navigation in the harbour?
- A. To a limited degree we do, sir, yes.

 The Department of Transport also handles certain aids
 to navigation. The details of that could be supplied
 by the Harbour Master.
- Q. As a matter of policy was that policy established by your Commissioners or is it something that just grew out of practice?
- A. All I can say, sir, is that it was a practice twenty-four years ago when I came to the Board. I do not know beyond that.
- Q. When you experimented with the harbour control was there a provision whereby a master could obtain information concerning traffic inside the confines of the harbour or changes in aids to navigation prior to entering?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Is that service still available?
- A. Yes, sir. What we have done is removed the berthing masters, the actual control of the ship within the port, nothing from the point of view of operations or from the point of view of safety.
- Q. Would you be competent to give us the details of the qualifications of your pilots and the way they were recruited?
- A. I could, but I would rather that the detail be given by the Harbour Master.





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English

Q. Thank you. Is there a tug service available in Toronto?

- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Is that operated by the Commissioners?
- A. We do have a tug which we will make available but we do not in the direct sense of the word operate a tug service. It is operated by the same man, a Captain Scott of Waterman Services who provides the pilot boat. He also takes the lines. He also collects the garbage.

the present trend, with the decreased use of his pilot boat, with the chance that there may be even a further decrease in the use of his pilot boat or a complete removal of it if these regulations provided by the Americans do go through, as I understand them and as he understands them, then he does not see how he can continue to provide these other services, because it has taken him a long time to get on a financially sound basis of providing half a dozen different services to the ships. He cannot keep a tug sitting around for the few times that it is going to be required on its own.

of garbage; there are many services which are carried out by private enterprise, including the provision of a pilot boat. If he loses some of his revenue-producers, of which the pilot boat charge is one, then he may have to withdraw from some of the loss services that he is



English

providing to the same ship when it is in port.

- Q. Would you tell the Commission whether the lake pilots or the masters doing their own handling employ tugs more frequently than, letus say, the local pilots?
- A. It is my understanding -- but this I would wish to have confirmed by the Harbour Master when he is addressing you, sir -- it is my understanding that the local pilots are more inclined to use the tugs when they are needed in order to expedite the movement of the ship than the lake pilots are.
- Q. During the course of the navigation season are your pilots -- I do not mean the two captains used in cases of emergency but the two pilots -- employed otherwise than as pilots? Do they do anything else?
- A. I am sorry. May I have the question again? Did you say other than Livingstone and Robinson?
 - A. No.
- Q. Captain Livingstone runs this navigation school that I referred to earlier. I do not know what Captain Robinson does. I believe that he does not engage in any other job.

MR. JACQUES: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER SMITH: My Lord, with this delay perhaps I could ask a couple of questions.

I understand from reading your Act thoroughly that you make an annual report to the City of





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English

Toronto but to the Government at Ottawa the annual report is only (correct me if I am wrong) on the financial aspect. You are not required to report anything to Ottawa except the financial set-up and operation for the year; is that correct?

THE WITNESS: I believe that is a correct interpretation of the statute, sir. We however supply Ottawa with a copy of our report to the City.

commissioner smith: Yes. I have one other question. Somewhere there is a section prohibiting the alienation of Crown property unless consent is obtained by Governor-in-Council.

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER SMITH: If consent is obtained from the Governor-in-Council and Crown property is alienated what happens to the funds, the money received for the sale of that property? Where does that go?

THE WITNESS: They become part of the capital funds of the Commission, sir. Up to the present time and for some time to come they would be applied either in new facilities required for the area or in the payment of existing debts through bonds. We still have some of our original bond issue outstanding. I say "original"; it has been refinanced but it is from the original.

There was just one statement -- and

I hope Mr. Estey will forgive me -- that he has made

which I would like to clarify, if I may. It is true

that the Federal Government does do a capital works --





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English

for example dredging in the Port of Toronto, as it does in almost all the other ports.

COMMISSIONER SMITH: Do they dredge the slips as well as the channel?

only, sir, as well, not maintenance. They basically dredged the Port of Toronto to Seaway depth. We did it in certain slips and certain areas. They did it in other slips where we were operating terminals.

The government does do that and our profits or surplus are payable to the city. In actual fact there has been very little surplus over fifty years of operation. There was one misunderstanding of the Section in connection with the capital surplus that was eventually clarified and payment was made.

The net position of the City of

Toronto in connection with their port is that it has

placed approximately \$17 million cash in the port through

its guarantee of the Commissioners' bonds as to

capital and interest and in the payments that they have

made. This is without interest on the advances from

the City. This is without interest.

Federal Government would put a capital asset in the port and the profit would go to the City, in actual fact over fifty years the City has invested over and above what the Federal Government has put in approximately \$17 million. I would just like to make that clear.





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English

commissioner smith: I have one final question. Does the Federal Government -- have they or do they spend Federal Government money to provide installations on the Toronto Harbour front?

THE WITNESS: The general policy, sir, of the Federal Government is that it will put this money into or it will create non-revenue producing assets.

This is basically the principle.

As I understand the policy that has been in existence for the last seven or eight or nine years, shall we say, of the Federal Government, they will assist a port to get started. They will assist a port to get over a financial hump and then they expect the port to stand basically on its own feet. They will do such things as dredging, breakwaters, and so on, or making a percentage contribution towards a project.

For example, within this period of time the Federal Government built at its own cost the new facilities at the Lakehead -- the dock, the terminals and so on. That was fully at the expense of the Federal Government and handed over to the local Commission. But that was a local Commission just formed. It had no assets; it had no way of making money, nothing other than perhaps an application of some harbour dues or something like that -- no way of getting on its feet.

In the same period the Federal Government made a proportionate contribution -- I believe better than fifty per cent -- in connection with part of





English

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Hamilton's re-development. In Toronto they did the dredging and 25 per cent of the dock wall. It ended up in fact that the Federal Government did less than 20 per cent of a major project, the basis being that Toronto of all the ports they were looking at was in the strongest financial position and required the least assistance.

Obviously no port will agree with that opinion, but this is the basis on which they were working it out, the general principle being that eventually all these ports will be self-sufficient and not require government aid other than of a navigation capital dredging of channels type. This is the objective.

COMMISSIONER SMITH: Whatever federal money is spent to improve the harbour facilities or anything connected with the operation of the harbour, that is written off?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

COMMISSIONER SMITH: Thank you.

MR. JACQUES:

Q. I have one last question for the sake of the clarity of the record. Whenever you used the expression "lake pilots" did you mean only lake pilots proper or lake pilots and District 1 and District 2 pilots which might take ships into the lake?

A. No, sir; I was referring only to lake pilots proper.

Q. The six pilots licensed strictly for





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Lake Ontario?

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That is correct.

FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LALONDE:

Q. May I ask a few questions more? I refer you to Exhibit 1115, the page on which you have the total number of occasions on which vessels have employed your harbour pilots for the seasons ending 1962 and 1963. Let us take 1963. You state: "Our pilots employed on vessels with B certificates, 1963, 594." And then: "Our pilots employed on vessels without B certificates but with lake pilots on board, 1963, 211."

Do you know how you assessed whether a B certificate was on board or not? Did you conclude that if there was a lake pilot on board this was a vessel without a B certificate and all others were to be considered as B certificates?

No. sir. In view of the statements made to us that we were in effect trying to grab off all pilotage, that we did not pay any attention to the regulations, with a notice from Ottawa as to the fines that would be levied for our terrible actions, I double-checked and I am assured -- and I think you can get this from the Harbour Master -- that on no occasion is a ship boarded where they do not know that there is a lake pilot on board, that they do not inquire that there is a B certificate.

In other words if a ship comes in

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without a lake pilot before our pilot takes over the master or officer in charge of the ship has to state that there is an officer on board with a Class B certificate.

- Q. I see. But if there is a lake pilot on board I presume you do not check then whether there is a B certificate?
 - A. No.
 - Q. You do not check?
 - A. No.
- Q. Therefore the last statement which appeared in Exhibit 1115 may not be quite correct because you state: "Our pilots employed on vessels without B certificates but with lake pilots on board."

 Are you aware there are instances where there are vessels with B certificates on board and nevertheless they employ lake pilots?
- A. In each case they would be shown in this group.
 - Q. In 211?
- A. In 211, that is correct, sir. We have assumed if there is a lake pilot on board there is no B certificate.
- Q. I see. These figures for 1962 and 1963, would they be interpreted with this built-in assumption?
- A. That is correct, sir. Problems sometimes arise, Mr. Chairman ---

THE CHAIRMAN: In order to just clarify one point, am I right in saying that prior to the



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opening of the Seaway there was absolutely no pilotage system provided from the Harbour Board?

THE WITNESS: That is correct, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: With the opening of the Seaway you expected increased traffic, increased oceangoing vessels here and with the advice of masters and so on it was decided to provide the service that was not otherwise provided?

THE WITNESS: Correct, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: So therefore in 1961 prior to the coming into force of the international agreement you were urged or encouraged to institute your own system?

THE WITNESS: Correct.

THE CHAIRMAN: And then a year after the international agreement came into force?

THE WITNESS: Correct.

THE CHAIRMAN: In 1962 or 1963.

MR. LALONDE: The international agreement, my Lord, was signed on May 5th, 1961.

THE CHAIRMAN: In any event when you were urged and encouraged to organize your own system here the international agreement had not been in force?

THE WITNESS: The regulations under that agreement permitting the lake pilots to collect \$25 had not gone into effect.

THE CHAIRMAN: I see. It was enforced in

1962?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

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COMMISSIONER SMITH: Before that who looked

after the pilotage in Toronto Harbour?

Captain Livingstone on direct arrangement with the shipping companies. In 1959 I believe that those ships who wished to have pilots would take them from either the Kingston or Port Weller area. I know for example Captain Robinson, who was the second pilot we hired, had been on board the ocean ships coming into the port previously, both independently and I believe out of Port Weller. However, that can be brought out in detail, sir.

COMMISSIONER SMITH: Backing up over the years?

THE WITNESS: None that I know of.

COMMISSIONER SMITH: None?

THE WITNESS: That I know of.

MR. LALONDE:

Q. Were you not aware that you had the practice of sailing masters joining ships at Kingston and going all over the lakes?

- A. That is right.
- Q. You had them aboard?
- A. That is correct.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. We will adjourn now.

THE WITNESS: Mr. Chairman, if I may . . .

I am sorry to keep you.

THE CHAIRMAN: It is quite allright.





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THE WITNESS: There is one final remark on behalf of the Toronto Harbour Commissioners that I would like to make. Regardless of what consideration you give to our submission, whether you agree with the position that we have put forth or not, we ask you to very seriously consider the wrong principle involved in the matter of any control of any type over a lake port being exercised outside of this country. We are appalled at this and we ask that this be given very serious consideration, that somebody outside of this country can actually have a say as to what goes on in connection with a matter under the jurisdiction of a federal organization and that federal organization is not even consulted. That principle, sir, we suggest is wrong.

Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you. We will now adjourn for ten minutes.

---Short recess.

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JOHN MICHAEL MANN, sworn

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. ESTEY:

- Q. Now, Captain Mann, you have already said you are the Harbour Master of the Toronto Harbour Commissioners. How long have you been employed by the Commissioners?
 - Α. Eleven years.
- Q. When you first joined them what was your appointment?
 - Α. Deputy Harbour Master.
- Let me briefly go through with you your Q. experience in maritime affairs. When did you first go to sea?
 - A. 1937, on completion of high school.
 - Q. And where was that? Where were you
- From the U.K. I served my apprentice-Α. ship from 1937 and completed it in 1941.
 - And then what did you do after 1941? Q.
- A. O tained my second mate certificate, sailor's third mate and second mate, obtained my mate's certificate.
 - Where were they issued? Q.
 - All issued from Liverpool. Α.
 - At the Board of Trade? Q.
 - Yes. A.
 - Of the United Kingdom? Q.
 - Yes. A.



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- A. I sailed second mate and mate until

 I had sufficient time to sit for my master's certificate

 and obtained that in 1946.
 - Q. During the war what did you do?
- A. I served across the Atlantic and the Far East and Mediterranean.
 - Q. In the Merchant Navy?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. When did you first come to Toronto? When did you first sail here?
 - A. I came to Toronto in April 1952.
 - Q. What were you aboard then?
- A. I was the Chief Officer on the PIONEER from Manchester.
- Q. That, I take it, was one of the early ocean vessels to sail into the Toronto Harbour regularly?
- A. One of the small 250-footers, one of the first direct services from the U.K. to Toronto.
- Q. You joined the Harbour Commission service in 1953?
 - A. April, 1953, yes.
- Q. Before we get into the immediate problem of pilotage in the Toronto Harbour what generally are the duties of the Harbour Master in Toronto?
- M. He is the marine adviser to the management and responsible for the safe movement of vessels using the port, and ensuring compliance with all bylaws and regulations relating to the movement, navigation, and behaviour of vessels whilst in the port.



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1		Q.	What	does	vour	staff	C

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consist of? The complement of the Harbour Master's

Department consists of harbour master, deputy harbour master, traffic clerk, secretary and two pilots.

- Q. We will be referring to them again, but who are they?
- Α. Captain Don Livingstone and Captain Fred Robinson.
- And in the marine operations the Harbour Commission Counsel asked some questions about navigation aids. Perhaps we might dispose of that topic now. What radio security have you in operation in the harbour?
- A. We have two VHS-AM radio sets so we can contact any ship.
 - Any radar? Q.
- A. Yes, we have radar and we have teletype for communication between Sarnia and Montreal.
- Then we have heard mention made of the Q. . Harbour Commission police. I take it they are not directly under you?
- A. No, but in the event we require their services they are available at any time.
 - They have their own radio facilities? Q.
- Yes, they do. They have their own range.
- Perhaps we should at this point mention Q. this airport which is in the harbour here. They, of course, have their own communication system?
 - They do, sir. A .
 - What liaison do youmaintain with them Q.

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for that purpose?

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- The only liaison between the Harbour Master's office and the airport is strictly weather information which we obtain.
- Q. By telephone lines from the meteorological office at the airport?
 - A . Yes.
- That airport, which is so evident on the map, is situated beside the Western gap. The Commision counsel was inquiring from the General Manager about it. Perhaps we might deal with it now. I take it that that is a flat airport like they all are. There are no obstructions and no natural elevations along the edge?
- A . No, none at all; just the control tower and the hangar.
- Q. A ship sailing from the west could it see across the land and see any ships in the harbour?
 - Yes. A.
- It has an unobstructed vision as you Q. go in and out?
- Yes, you can see the other side of the A. gap.
- I take it that this is obvious but let Q. us deal with it anyway. That western gap is dredged to a depth which is at least as deep as that through which the ship has sailed to get that far?
 - Two and one-half feet at least.
- No danger of the ship sitting in the Q. bottom if it has come through the Seaway?



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I don't propose to put them in as exhibits	se to put them in as exhibits un	les:
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A. Yes, or the Welland C	ana1

- Q. . Or come the other way, yes. Now what about the tugs in the harbour? What tugs are available?
- A. Apart from the Harbour Commissioners' tug, which is not used with ocean ships, we have three small tugs operated by Waterman's Services. He has some organization that handles the lines for the vessels and takes the pilots out. His tugs have proved adequate for any requirements that have been here.
- They operate on their own and I take it they make their own arrangements with the ship owners?
- It is direct usually from the Master or agent, depending where the vessel is going to berth, its size and the weather conditions prevailing.
- Q. They obtain their orders from the shipowners?
 - A. Yes.
- Arrangements are made between the ship-Q. owner and the tug?
 - A. Yes.
 - Perhaps the shipowner uses the master? Q.
 - It does not come through us. A.
 - It doesn't come through you? Q.
 - Α. No.
- I don't know that it is necessary to Q. further encumber the Commission record with exhibits. In the letter from the Commission Secretary of February 7th we were asked about notice to commissioners and so This involves the radio communications system. on.



somebody wishes me to do so.

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Well now, perhaps the easy way to cover this next stage of the picture, Captain Mann, would be for you to describe the procedure that a vessel follows as it navigates into Lake Ontario and then across the lake and into the harbour and through the harbour entrance to the dock. Then we will do one on the way back out.

What does the vessel do when it comes down river and gets to Cape Vincent. I think basically we start anticipating the vessel's arrival approximately three weeks ahead of time. We keep a running list which is compiled from advice from agents, schedules stevedoring expectancies of vessels which are expected to get up the Seaway. The first intimation is upon receipt of a signal sheet which is issued daily from Montreal and upon that we plot our vessel and know when she is at Les Escoumains, somewhere in the vicinity of the Seaway. Once she has left Montreal the teletype gives the time of departure and we keep a running tab on Montreal through each of the locks to Kingston. On a vessel that is a regular trader we have a very good idea from cards we keep the length of time it will normally take to go from Kingston to Toronto. We also make a note of whether she has a lake pilot on board That is for our own information. or not.

- Q. Do the ship agents in Toronto keep in touch with you to compare notes on information where the vessel is?
 - A. Yes. Our office is open twenty-four



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hours a day and we answer innumerable calls from all sorts of interested parties on the position of the vessel at the moment and ETA's. Any advice we can give them we do. Upon the ship leaving Kingston we have received an order for a pilot from the agent eighty per cent of the time.

- Would that agent be in Toronto?
- Yes. We have the plot position. We have the ETA and we notify the pilot who will be on
 - That is your own pilot?
- Yes. Once the vessel is in the vicinity we can pick her up by radar and sometimes speak to her on the radio and get a definite ETA from the master and have a pilot at the Fairway Buoy.
 - How does he get there?
 - Α. In a tug provided by Waterman Services.
 - Who makes that arrangement? Q.
- That is between the agent and Water-A. Most of them have a contract for his man's Services. services.
- Would you indicate the Fairway Buoy on Q. . that map?
- Yes, approximately 6,000 feet from the A. end of the west gap.
- A11 right. Then the vessel picks up the pilot at that point and then what happens?
- Then she navigates. She has called in previously and is given a berth. The berth is arranged beforehand by the Operations Department who



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English

handle the terminals and he proceeds into the berth.

If he must consider the water conditions and it is necessary he may order a tug, very rarely a tug is used.

- Q. This question came up before and perhaps you might deal with it now. Would the local pilots use the tugs more or less than the vessel masters themselves or the lake pilots?
- A. I don't think there is any comparison.

 It is the size of the ship and her condition of displacement which has affected the use or not of tugs.

 I don't think harbour pilots or lake pilots have used a tug one more than the other. At least not in so far as our records show.
- Q. Now that is the procedure you have followed to bring the vessel down across the lake and into the harbour and tie it up?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. Who provides the line service in the tying up operation?
- A. The same Waterman's Services. Basically the tug that puts the pilot on board attends to the vessel, puts it in the intended berth and puts the men ashore to tie the lines.
 - Q. Outgoing is the reversal of that?
 - A. Yes, only the pilot goes around in a car.
 - Q. He is taken on when the ship is at the
 - A. Yes.



Tell me when are the arrangements most

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- frequently made for the pilot that is taking an outgoing vessel? A.
- Once the agent has a definite idea from the stevedores when the vessel is expected to complete and on advice from the master by the agent to us we provide a pilot.
- Q. Are these pilot arrangements made on a per ship basis per occasion or are most covered by arrangements of long standing or continuing arrangements between the shipping line?
- A. A mixture of both. Regular lines coming in have certain ships they use a pilot on all the time. Some masters prefer to do their own piloting. They have been running here for years. Most ships who are not regular traders, the first time up they call for the use of a pilot.
- Q. There was one other type of operation covered by this pilot service and that is moves within the harbour. How are they handled?
- A. Basically the same as a vessel leaving the harbour. The pilot comes on and takes the vessel from one berth to another. Arrangements are made ahead of time just the same.
- Q. Those operations, I think you put them briefly, these moves and the use of the various berths are controlled by the Department of Operations?
- Yes. Within THC's piers 95 per cent A. go to one or other of our terminals.
 - I suppose the number of moves relate to Q.



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--- EXHIBIT NO. 1116: Pilotage card.

the movement of the vessel from one of your terminals to a private terminal?

- Yes, or heavy lift to normal berth.
- I don't wish to duplicate the questioning of Mr. Griffith but what procedure do you follow to find out? How do you know if there is a lake pilot on board the vessel or a man holding a B certificate when you put a pilot on board?
- A. We have to assume if there is a lake pilot on board the ship did not have a B certificate. We didn't inquire from the master whether he had a B certificate.
- And if they haven't got a B certificate what do you do?
- We made sure they had lake pilots on We have even had occasions where we have been ordered to move the ship. Pilots came on board and found there was not a lake pilot and we have contacted Port Weller by teletype.
- As a matter of documentation perhaps it 0. would be interesting to the Commission to have you identify the document the pilot takes on board with him. Could you identify the card?
- Yes, it is the pilotage card used by the local pilots of the Port of Toronto. We have two cards signed by each master.
 - Q. You keep one?
- Yes, and send one with the invoice to the agent for payment.





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Now, Captain Mann, I would like to change the subject to something more specific. Why do the ship agents, ship owners and masters utilize these local pilets, port pilets?

Primarily for local knowledge, I believe from what I have been told by the agents and masters concerned, they have up-to-date and the latest information on soundings, movements within the harbour. That is the main reason.

- Q. Now this safety issue which has come up before, have you any comments about the conditions of the harbour, the conditions of the shipping within the harbour as regards the safety factor?
- A. Toronto basically is a straightforward No port is easy. It is a safe port, as safe as you can possibly get. It is well marked and navigation aids are ample. It has a good draught in both the channels and the outlying areas to the channels. It is a safe port to navigate both in and out.
- This matter of having port pilots, let Q. me ask you about your general experience elsewhere. First of all take a place like the Port of London, is there a practice there of having local pilots take over from the river pilots?
- Oh, the Channel pilot takes the vessel up as far as Gravesend and then the River pilot boards and he takes her up the river to the lock into whichever dock he intends to berth. That is compulsory pilotage by Trinity House, of course.





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- A. Yes. That is the river pilot and he is compulsory by Trinity House.
 - Q. Then what happens?
- A. In most cases the docking pilot comes on board and takes the vessel. That is not compulsory. That is optional and upon contract between the steamship agent and the owners or the pilot.
- Q. What is the practice in London? Do most vessels use the optional pilot from the locks to the dock?
 - A, In my experience I would say yes.
 - Q. Why is that docking pilot used?
 - A. That is local knowledge of the dock.
 - Q. Due to the congestion of traffic and so
- A. Yes, congestion and he handles the traffic in that particular dock.
- Q. Is there an economic factor in hiring a port pilot? Does it shorten the time of bringing the vessel in and the time you take tying up and starting to unload?
- A. I think it must be. The man knows what is ahead of him and he is going to proceed safely and probably will be a little faster than the one who does not.



Q. Gangs that are waiting on the dock for unloading, how are they organized to be there at the right time and not ahead of time?

A. That is arranged by the agents for the vessel. We are talking about the Port of Toronto.

A vessel, for example, that expected to be here for eight o'clock in the morning, the gang has got to be ordered by four o'clock the preceding afternoon.

Q. Yes?

A. So many gangs will be ordered, and the agent naturally is hoping his ship will be in on time.

Q. If the vessel is late in coming in and the gangs are hanging around on the dock, who pays those gangs?

A. The vessel loses on that. It has got to be paid.

Q. Well now, we strayed a little bit from what happens around the world. What happens in the harbour at the City of New York as regards pilots?

A. The river pilot there takes you from Sandy Hook, the pilot station for New York, and generally he brings the vessel to a stop where he is intending to dock, and naturally the master of one of the tugs comes on board and completes the docking.

Q. And the river pilot stays on board until he comes into dock, but he doesn't do any work?

A. The actual manipulation of the vessel is done by the tug master.

Q.In both the New York situation and the City of London I take it the river pilot is not paid beyond the point where the port pilot takes over?



A. Yes.

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- Q. There were some specific items on which the Secretary of the Royal Commission requested some information. Item No. 4 of the letter of February, 1964 was a statement as to dock damage by inbound and outbound vessels. Have you got such a statement?
 - A. I have a copy of it here.
- Q. I am showing you this statement which I will file, if I may, as an exhibit.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. You have some figures on yours. Are the same other than your handwritten notes? I will file mine, if I may. This is three pages, my lord, of items covering 1959 to 1963, a catalogue of small incidents involving damage to port installations.

Exhibit 1117.

--- EXHIBIT NO. 1117: Three-page document showing damage to port installations (Toronto).

THE SECRETARY:

- Q. What was the total cost of the damage so far as the Toronto Harbour Commissioners were concerned?
- A. As near as we have been able to assess it, around \$6,067.
 - Q. Item No. 7 requested in that same letter dealt with statement of working time lost by vessels at anchor awaiting berths?



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TORONTO, ONTARIO

MR. ESTEY: This is composed, my lord, of two pages or two types of pages; the first one sets out the number of vessels for each of the years 1959 to 1963 to which there is attached a report of lost working time.

- Captain, the number of vessels in Q. 1959 would appear to be 42, and it goes up to 56 in 1960, and then down to 22 in 1963. Have you any comment on that?
- The main reason, of course, has been the increase of facilities for loading and discharging wessels; extra terminals cut down the waiting time considerably.

MR. ESTEY: This, my lord, is the exhibit. THE SECRETARY: Exhibit 1118.

---EXHIBIT NO. 1118: Statement of working time lost.

- Captain, the second part of this exhibit deals with an itemized list, vessel for vessel, time of anchoring and the amount of working time lost, and then there is another column, cause of anchoring. First of all, generally what does this table set forth? What kind of loss?
 - I don't quite understand.
- Let's take the very first one which says UTRECHT, April 22, 1963, cause of anchoring. Under that heading it says awaiting 24 face.
- It was to discharge at pier 24 on the A. face, and on arrival there was another vessel waiting



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discharge there so the UTRECHT had to wait until that first vessel left the berth.

- Q. On the same vessel, way off in the right hand side, it says if working time lost and then underneath you have reported no berth available at 24?
- A. Yes. There was no loss in time there because it was in the evening and they were not going to work anyway.
- Q. Just running down the column headed Cause of Anchoring, there were a number of explanations which are the same as in the UTRECHT, but we turn now to a vessel called TRANSCANADA, and under that heading the comment is at anchor at Fairway Buoy-fog. I suppose that means what it says, the loss of time was due to fog?
- A. He chose to anchor at the Fairway Buoy rather than to bring his vessel in.
- Q. Another cause which is given in respect to a number of vessels on page 1 is awaiting daylight?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. There again there is no time lost?
- A. That is the captain's option again to wait outside until daylight.
- Q. Without going through all the detail,
 I take it this report simply shows the delays for whatever cause may be shown?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Incurred by a vessel after it arrives at the Fairway Buoy before it gets tied up at its dock?



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A.

or what is the practice?

Do you bring vessels in during the fog, during a fog in this harbour, or do they stay outside,

That is right.

- Captain Livingstone and Captain Robinson have never refused to bring a vessel in in fog. They have brought them in.
- Q. The only time we have fog is during the football games.
 - A. The Grey Cup games, yes.
 - Q. Did you bring any vessels in that day?
- One vessel came in. The last vessel A. of the season arrived during the Grey Cup game, just before it was postponed.
- Q. There was only one general topic which I would like to ask about, and the Commission counsel raised it and I think perhaps we should put it in now. What are the qualifications of the pilots of the Toronto Harbour Commissioners? We have identified them as Captains Livingstone and Robinson. Let us deal with Livingstone first.
- Captain Livingstone was employed on the Welland Canal. A Welland Canal pilot for a season and a half, and then in 1959 he came over here and operated here for part of the season as the harbour pilot, together with one or two other pilots.

In 1960 he operated by arrangement with the steamship agents as their harbour pilot for Toronto. The logical thing, when we came to take over piloting



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in 1961, we offered Captain Livingstone the position, and he has been with us ever since 1961, 1962 and 1963,

- And Captain Robinson?
- Captain Robinson was a Welland Canal pilot for five years, and he was one of the applicants when we were going to take on a second pilot in 1962. We chose Captain Robinson from his five years on the Welland Canal.
- Q. My other topic related to that is that there was a discussion during Mr. Griffith's testimony this morning about how the pilotage system grew up and how informal it seemed to be, if I can use that term, in 1959 and 1960. Now, what happened then?
- In 1959 there were two or three people operating as pilots. Most qualified and most able to do the job, but in one instance we had, for example, when a ship decided he wanted a pilot late at night, a ship chandler's runner took the vessel out to the Fairway Buoy, and to our knowledge he had never been outside the harbour before. So it was growing out of that that I believe the agents approached Captain Livingstone.
- I wish to preface this in order to keep the examination within reasonable limits that we are not concerned with minor fracases with individuals or personalities, but what kind of services are you asked to perform for the lake pilots in the course of their travels in and away from the Port of Toronto?
- Our office has been open twenty-four A. hours a day. We provide a service. Our records are



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available; accessibility to charts are there for anybody to see at any time in connection with shipping.

As far as service is concerned, once a lake pilot has reached the Fairway Buoy, he has called in, and asked us to notify Port Weller or Kingston, depending which area he is interested in, that he is there; he is available. He has asked us to find out if there are any ships in harbour likely to require his services.

We notify Port Weller. It is possible there has not been a vessel here, but in Hamilton waiting. Numerous times there has been a connection that he has got to catch as far as a bus or train; one member of the Harbour Commissioners or another has run him up in his car to the bus station or railway station.

We make numerous phone calls for them:

If they are staying in Toronto they will go up to one

of the hotels, and call down and expect us to give

them information they require, all of which has been

done very readily, as far as our organization is con
cerned.

MR. ESTEY: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER SMITH: If your lordship pleases I would like to ask the witness a couple of questions.

Captain, the two pilots I judge from their experience, and one of them a professor at the Nautical School, are fairly familiar with the radar technique which I understand is only needed in times of



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the football games in Toronto.

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. In fact, Captain
Livingstone, the principal of this Nautical School in
Toronto here -- they have one of the new radar assimilater courses going there, and they instruct in the
radar assimilator course.

COMMISSIONER SMITH: Is the radar put to frequent use?

THE WITNESS: It is not going twenty-four hours a day, sir, but we put it to frequent use when we are expecting a vessel or when the weather conditions are ---

experience as to the condition of the radar set on the ships that come into the harbour? Are they properly maintained? We have had some evidence before this Commission that some of the radar sets on some of the ships are not in working order, proper working order.

THE WITNESS: There have been occasions where our pilots have reported that the radar has not been working, and we have had reports in from vessels' masters themselves saying their radars have gone out of action, and they ask us to contact the local representative for that particular radar set to meet them on arrival and effect repairs.

COMMISSIONER SMITH: I take it you have a high opinion of the effectiveness of radar as an aid to navigation; is that right?

THE WITNESS: Yes, with ability and common



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sense, yes, but as an aid.

COMMISSIONER SMITH: Thank you.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LALONDE:

- Q. Captain Mann, would you know what the cost of the pilot boat service is to take a pilot to the Fairway Buoy?
 - A. Ten dollars each way.
 - Q. Ten dollars each way?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. You were master of one of the Manchester liners?
 - A. No, sir, chief officer.
- Q. Did you ply between Canada and Man-chester?
 - A. Yes, for a number of years.
 - Q. Did you use the Manchester Canal?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. What years were these?
 - A. I first went with the Manchester Line ---
 - Q. The last time you were there?
 - A. The beginning of 1953.
- Q. You very rapidly explained what the procedure was. Did you use pilots in the Manchester Canal?
 - A. Yes, it is voluntary pilotage.
 - Q. Did you use a pilot also?
- A. Most vessels of the size we are dealing with generally use two tugs. Actually the 250-footers





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used one tug as a rule but occasionally went without any.

- Were you plying regularly between Manchester and Canada? Was this your main port?
- A . Apart from the war years and before the war when I was out east, yes, Montreal, Halifax, Manchester.
- Did you use a pilot every time in the Q. . Manchester Canal?
- Yes, we have a pilot appropriated by the company.
- How many trips would you make per year between Manchester and Canada roughly?
 - A. Six.
 - In the most active years? Q.
 - Α. I would say six.
- 0. . Now, you stated I think that the requests for local pilots came from the local agents; is that correct?
- Yes, sir. Eighty per cent of the cases the order comes from the local agents.
 - What percentage? Q.
- This is guessing, of course. Eighty. Eighty to eighty-five.
- In the other instances where would they Q. come from?
- Direct calls from the master of the A. vessel.
- Are there some lines or some agents Q. where you have it on a more regular basis; they all will take a pilot, a local pilot, whether or not there is a



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lake pilot on board?

- A. Yes. Not agents. Lines more than agents.
 - Q. What would these lines be?
 - A. Most British lines use local pilots.
- Q. Whether or not there is a lake pilot on board?
- A. Most of the regular lines have B licences.
- Q. I see. I am asking my question more in connection with the ships having lake pilots on board and requesting the services of a local pilot.

 Let us leave out the B certificate.
- A. I see. So we are dealing with vessels that are up here for the first time with no B licence on board, and the first time in Toronto a lot of them---
 - Q. Or ships ---
 - A. Or tramps.
- Q. Or ships which might have a B certificate on board but who also have a lake pilot?
- A. I have never to my knowledge been on board or heard of a vessel with a lake pilot and B licence as well.
- Q. You haven't checked when there was a lake pilot on board whether or not there was a B certificate?
- A. No, sir. We just check when there is no B certificate that there is a lake pilot.
 - Q. So are there some lines then where this



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practice is more regular of calling a local pilot when you have a lake pilot on board a ship?

A. I don't say that. Most of the vessels using lake pilots are tramps or vessels of regular lines who are up here for the first time.

Q. Let us assume that. My question is whether you have some lines or some agents who require, nevertheless, a local pilot on a regular basis in these instances?

A. No, sir, I can't say that. I don't know of any particular agent who would order a pilot more than another one in those instances.

Q. But do I understand you to say then it just happens that one agent will call for a local pilot even though there is a lake pilot on board on one date and another agent on the next date ---





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- Α. No. Most orders, although they come through the agents are at the request of the master of the vessel.
 - Q. Have you ever checked that?
- A. The agents have informed us of that. We often get calls that such and such a vessel has left Kingston and Captain So-and-So requests a pilot on arrival.
- I see, but your contact has always been in these cases through the agents?
- A. Yes. In the normal course of seamanship you deal with the agent.
- All these instances which have been Q. referred to by the previous witness where there was a B certificate issued to the ship, these ships were free from compulsory pilotage on Lake Ontario, were they not?
 - Yes, with B licences.
- Yes, with a B licence. You are aware Q. of the International Agreement between Canada and the United States on the operation of pilotage on the Great Lakes?
 - Α. Yes.
- Are you aware that this agreement covers both Canadian and American harbours on the Great Lakes?
 - Yes. Α.
 - Covers the whole Great Lakes Basin in Q. effect? A . Yes.
 - Would you say that if under the Q.





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agreement American lake ports are made subject to the
International Agreement it would be only fair that
Canadian lake ports would come under this International
Agreement also?

A. It is something I haven't given any thought to, sir.

MR. LALONDE: Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: We have only a few minutes to go. I suppose you have quite a few questions, Mr. Brisset, and so will Mr. Jacques, so therefore we will adjourn until this afternoon at two-thirty.

---Luncheon adjournment.



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--- UPON RESUMING AT 2:30 P.M.:

CAPTAIN MANN

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. BRISSET:

- Q Captain Mann, when did you come ashore?
 - A 1953, in April.
- Q Before coming ashore you had been an Officer on a Manchester vessel trading regularly into the Lakes?
 - A That is correct, sir.
- You were only Chief Officer, and Q not in command of the vessel?
 - A That is right.
- I take it that during your voyages in the Lakes, say to Toronto, you had occasion to go through the open waters of Lake Ontario during your watch as First Officer?
 - That is right. A
- In order not to lose your way on Lake Ontario, say the first time you came up there, did you have to get the advice of the sailing master that might have been on board?
- We had a sailing master who joined us in Montreal. This is going back twelve years now. I cannot remember him being on the bridge in Lake Ontario.
 - In other words I take it that the Q





sailing masters would be used in the restricted waters in the canals and that portion for instance between Montreal and Kingston?

A That is correct.

Q Captain Mann, would you share the views of the port manager to the effect that an ocean ship master who has been all over the world can find his way through the open waters of Lake Ontario, for instance?

A I think so, sir, yes.

Q Would you agree that he could also find his way through the open waters of the other lakes -- Lake Superior, Lake Michigan?

A I do not think I am qualified to answer that question. I have not been up there.

Q You have not. The port manager this morning, Captain, mentioned that the Toronto Harbour Commissioners had been accused of breaching the law with respect to pilotage within the limits of the harbour. Has it ever occurred to you or to the Commissioners to your knowledge to have the pilots serving in the harbour apply for a B licence?

A They would not be able to apply for a B licence, sir, under the terms of the B licences now.

Q I notice, Captain, from Exhibit

1115 that in 1962 you made five pilotage trips during
the course of the season?

A Beginning of the season.



E CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	ANGUS. STONEHOUSE & CO. LTD. TORONTO. ONTARIO (Brisset) 15572
1	Q None in 1963?
2	A That is correct.
3	Q In spite of that would you consider
4	yourself qualified to pilot a vessel in the harbour of
5	Toronto this year if you were asked to do it?
6	A If necessary, sir, yes.
7	Q You would have no hesitation in say-
8	ing you are qualified, would you?
9	A I believe so, sir.
10	Q You are aware of the requirements
11	to obtain a B certificate?
12	A Yes, sir.
13	Q I would like to check with you
14	whether you would be qualified yourself to get a B
15	certificate. I have before me the requirements, which
16	I would like to read to you. Requirement No. 1 is to
17	own an appropriate certificate of competency as master
18	valid for voyages in any part of the world and issued
19	or recognized by the country in which the ship is
20	registered.
21	A Yes.

Q You have a master foreign-going licence, have you?

A I do, sir, yes.

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Q But issued by the British Government?

A That is correct.

Q Therefore you would meet this requirement on a British ship?

A Right, sir, if that is the ...

Q You would not meet it on a Norwegian





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ship?

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A Not for a B licence, no, sir.

Q So therefore if the British ship were to come in the harbour of Toronto, which is undesignated waters, you would qualify for the B licence, but if it were a Norwegian ship you would not qualify for the B licence?

A I would not qualify for the B licence on any ship at the moment. I have not done two voyages up the lakes in the preceding --

Q That is what I was coming to. That is another requirement.

A Quite.

Q Let us stick to the first one.

A All right.

Q The second requirement would be having the experience of at least two round trips within the preceding two years in the open or undesignated waters of the Great Lakes where the vessel will be operating?

A Yes.

Q Therefore you would not qualify to get a B licence to pilot a ship in the harbour of Toronto under this requirement?

A Under that requirement, no, sir.

Q Or do you feel perfectly qualified

A I feel competent to do it.

Q Competent, yes; you are quite right. We shall distinguish "qualified" from

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"competent". The third requirement is to possess a working knowledge of the Great Lakes rules of the road as evidenced by examination.

> A Yes.

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Q. Would you qualify under this requirement -- a working knowledge of the Great Lakes rules of the road?

I have a good knowledge of the differences between the Great Lakes and the International Rules.

Have you found it difficult to obtain this knowledge, Captain?

No, sir. In my capacity as Harbour Master now I have not had the necessity to use it, but it is there for anybody to see. It is laid out quite clearly, the difference between fog signals etcetera.

As an officer on board a foreigngoing ship trading all over the world, did you find it difficult to acquaint yourself with the Lakes rules of the road?

There were differences. They were A posted in the wheel house. We had a printed form, a large frame in the wheel house of all the vessels coming up the Lakes, of the different system ..

Do you know who is responsible for putting up that poster in the wheel house of your ship?

> No, sir, I do not. A

You have seen it there? Q

Yes, I have seen it there, but that is twelve years ago.

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Q The fourth requirement reads: "Have proficiency in the English language, to be tested also by examination."

> A I hope so.

So on that you would definitely qualify. The last requirement is to have knowledge of the practice of following separate upbound and downbound courses on the Great Lakes giving due regard to the suitability of such courses for deep draft vessels.

Would you qualify under this

I can read a chart, sir, yes.

You know that these courses are Q. shown on the charts issued for the Great Lakes?

> A Yes.

However, to resume your evidence. you would consider yourself competent to pilot a ship within the limits of the harbour of Toronto but not qualified to get a B certificate?

I am not qualified to get a B certificate, no, sir.

What about the other pilots operating within the harbour of Toronto?

Neither of them are qualified to obtain a B certificate on those grounds. They have not been employed on a vessel in the preceding required time.

In other words none of them have Q certificates that would qualify them to sail the five oceans of the world?



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A Yes. Captain Livingstone has a deep sea masters; Captain Robinson has a lake masters.

Q So Captain Robinson would not be qualified to get his B licence since he has not got a foreign-going?

A Quite correct.

M. LALONDE: I wonder what my friend is reading from? There are regulations in Canada; you could refer to Canadian regulations. The way I read it is that the first qualification is that he holds a certificate or licence entitling him to act as a master of a steam ship on foreign voyages, or a certificate of competency as master of an inland waters steamship, or as master of a home trade steamship, issued under the Act.

I am reading from the Great Lakes
Pilotage Regulations, Canada Shipping Act, P.C. 19611969. This is the amendment of July 24th, 1961 amending the P.C. 1961-63 of April 27th, 1961.

MR. JACQUES: Filed as Exhibit 1008.

MR. BRISSET: I should have mentioned to the Commission that I was reading from the Aide Memoire of the Canadian Government deposited at the time the American Legislation was debating before the Committee of the House, which Aide Memoire served as the basis for the memorandum of arrangements that we have been discussing.

MR. LALONDE: I submit, my Lord, this is a very dangerous practice which my friend is following.



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competency?

MR. BRISSET: Q Reverting to the Canadian regulations, now that my learned friend has made this correction here, Captain Robinson would qualify seeing he has the required certificate of

A As far as the certificate goes.

Q But you would still not qualify because you have not had your two trips within the last two years?

A That is correct, sir.

MR. ESTEY: I suppose this raises whether or not Section 7-1 applies too, does it not?

MR. LALONDE: Yes.

MR. ESTEY: I do not object to your question, but it seems to me it is incomplete if you looked only at 7-3. It seems to me 7-1 applies.

MR. JACQUES: Counsel referred to Great Lakes Pilotage Regulations Section 7.

MR. ESTEY: Yes.

MR. LALONDE: Which, for the record, reads as follows: "7(1)No person shall be deemed to be qualified for the purposes of sub-paragraph (ii) of Paragraph (b) of/section (1) to Section 375(B) of the Act unless he is a member of the regular complement of a vessel and he holds a certificate of qualification issued (a) under the authority of the Minister and certifying that he has been examined and found duly qualified; or (b) by an authorized agency of the Government of the United States of America certifying



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that he is qualified."

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MR. BRISSET: My Lord, I do not want to enter into argument as to whether the regulations are in line with the law as it exists or whether they are not. I just wanted to make the point that under the original arrangement for the issuance of B certificates Captain Mann would not qualify and I would like to leave it at that for the moment, if I may.

Q Referring again to Exhibit 1115, Captain, would you look at the statistics appearing on the second page where you give a list of the number of foreign vessels that arrived and departed in the years 1960 to 1963?

Yes.

Q Let us take for instance the year

I have not got that list in front A of me at the moment, sir.

--- (Same handed to witness.)

On page 2 you have for the year 1963 297 foreign vessels arrived and departed 1,988 times?

> That is right. Α

I take it that amongst these foreign vessels there are regular traders?

Correct.

On an average these regular traders Q



call	how	many	times	during	the	season	in	the	Port	of
Toror	nto?									

A Depending on the first arrival three or four times. They have three or four trips, so they may call in as many as eight times in the season upbound and downbound.

Q And that would not be unusual for these regular traders; that would be a habit, is that correct?

A Quite a lot of lines, their first vessels make four trips right through the Lakes.

Q Has it happened, Captain, to your knowledge that on some of these trips the master who holds a B certificate might have been relieved for various reasons and been replaced by a master who has not had a previous trip on the Lakes?

A Yes, sir.

Q But the fficers under him would be the same during the season; is that correct?

A Yes, quite often.

Q And in these cases because these officers do not hold masters foreign-going licences or certificates of competency the ship has had to use a trans-lake pilot?

A I could not say that, sir, because on most of the British lines the chief officer carries a master's certificate as well.

Q What about lines of other countries?

A Well, I assume the same there too.



with the same officers on board?

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Q. What I was driving at is, are you in a position to say to us whether or not you would have a regular trader coming into the Harbour of Toronto with simply a change in his master, in the command,

I cannot speak from experience on

Yes, that has happened.

Q But you are not able to say whether in such cases the officers were able to qualify or not for the B licence?

> A Most of them have them sir.

Q Most of them have them?

Most of the regular traders who have two B licences.

Captain, you have filed as Exhibit 1118 a statement showing working time lost by vessels at anchor awaiting berths. Where do these ships usually anchor while thus waiting?

It could be either outside or inside the harbour. There are designated anchorage areas inside the harbour, and they may also choose to anchor outside the Fairway Buoy.

In cases where the ship will anchor inside waiting for a berth and that ship has used a harbour pilot to come in what will be done with the harbour pilot? Will he remain on board or come ashore until the ship is ready to come in?

The only time he would be likely to





stay on board is if it was a temporary anchoring for a few minutes before the berth was free.

Q So the pplicy of your organization is to remove the pilot if the ship has to stay at anchor for any length of time?

A Yes, so the pilot considers his duty done when the ship is safely anchored.

Q Are you aware of what the policy is with respect to lake pilots that may be on board such vessels that do anchorawaiting berths? Would they stay on or are they removed?

A I believe, from memory from last season, there again it would depend on how long the vessel was going to be at anchor. But Port Weller required as a rule six hours' notice for a lake pilot, so it would hardly be feasible for the agent to let that pilot and then have to re-order if he is going to require him within a few hours.



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Q What from your experience would be the approximate length of time the ship would be at anchor that will result in the lake pilot being recalled to his base?

I have no record on that at all, sir. The lake pilot is not required to report into our office at all when he leaves the ship.

Q. Do I take it then that in the case of the harbour pilot there are no detention charges made?

No, sir. The only time we have made any charges, apart from the \$25.00 move charge, is the time when the pilot has been ordered and stood by ship and his services cancelled at the last minute. We have made a detention charge normally of \$10.00 instead of \$25.00. That has only happened two or three times.

Which might be called a cancellation charge as we have seen it in other tariffs?

> A That is correct.

> > MR. BRISSET: Thank you very much.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. JACQUES:

Captain, referring again to Exhibit Q. 1115 I note that on page 2 in 1963 you had 1,988 arrivals and/or departures?

> Right. A

If I turn to the last page of the Q bundle I note the number of occasions on which a vessel

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used a pilot, a local pilot, was 805 times?

A That is right.

Q So there were 1,183 occasions on which presumably foreign vessels entered or left Toronto without the assistance of a local pilot?

A Yes, sir, and also moves in the Harbour.

Q Moved in the Harbour?

A They are not included in the arrivals and departures, the Harbour moves.

According to the evidence that we have had a foreign ship in order to move must have a B certificate, a lake pilot, or a district pilot on board.

A Correct, sir.

Q Would your records show the number of times foreign ships moved in and out or moved within Toronto without any assistance at all, without the assistance of any pilot either local, district, or lake?

A No, sir, because we do not necessarily know whether there is a lake pilot on board a vessel that does not call for our harbour pilot.

Q I see. Now, sir, you receive orders for pilotage, for your own pilotage?

A Yes.

Q Do you receive requests for lake pilots and/or district pilots?

A We have done in the past.

Q Do you order tugs and linesmen?

A No, sir.





	Q	I am advised that you arrange	d meet
ings be	tween loca	al ferry and tug captains to set	tle
differe	nces conce	erning right-of-way?	

A We have had disagreements in the past mainly with the smaller craft, yachting and ferries, and we have called meetings to iron out the differences. We always attempt at all times to keep the pleasure boat out of the way of the deep sea lanes.

Q On those occasions do you consult with the Pilots' Organization, either lake or district?

A No, sir. We haven't done this.

This has not happened in the last three or four years.

Q Now, sir, you have mentioned your qualifications of your pilots, your two colleagues who are engaged in piloting and you have mentioned in the case of Captain Robertson, I believe, that he made an application for a job. Is that correct?

A He made application for a position with the Harbour Commission once he knew we were thinking of hiring or taking on a second pilot.

Q Was there a public notice given in the paper?

A No, sir. We had several applications in the past asking us to consider them if we were going to take on pilots.

Q Did you examine the applicant to find out whether he was qualified?

A No, sir. We knew he had the qualifications after being five years on the Welland Canal. He was a registered pilot when he came with us.



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		Q	Не	didn't	pass	any	examinations	say
on	local	knowledge?)					

A No, sir.

Q Did he serve any period of apprenticeship of any kind, say make a few trips in and out
in the company of a senior pilot?

A He had done that the year previous as District No. 2 Pilot from Port Weller. He had been over here and made several trips.

Q What is the length of notice which you require to supply a local pilot?

A We ask for two hours but very often get ten minutes.

Q I am advised that some of the pilots have been dispatched to take ships from Toronto to Hamilton. Do you have any knowledge of that?

A We have never had a pilot take a ship from Toronto to Hamilton, not one of our pilots.

Q Toronto to Clarkson?

A Correct, sir.

MR. LALONDE: Where is Clarkson?

MR. ESTEY: Halfway between here

and Hamilton on the north shore of the lake.

MR. JACQUES: Q Would you tell us more about those occasions?

A The British-American Oil Company
has a dock at Clarkson and I believe it is quite difficult, there is a shallow spot. They asked Captain
Livingstone whether he would take in the larger tankers
they had coming up into Clarkson.



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On the permission of the Harbour Commissioners they allow him to do so. He arranged to meet the vessels at Toronto at the East gap and board them and take them into the Humber Bay for lightening if necessary and then take them to Clarkson.

He continued to do so until the end of last season.

Q This happened some years ago? How many years ago?

A I believe three years he has been doing it now.

> Q 1960?

1961, 1962, 1963. A

Q He has been doing it for the past three years?

> A Yes.

In those cases who sends the bill Q for pilotage?

As far as Captain Livingstone's services it is sent the same as the other bills, from the Toronto Harbour Commissioners.

> To? Q.

To the British-American Oil Company. A

What fee do you charge for that? Q.

\$50 instead of \$25.

Do you have a record of the number Q of such trips that he had made in the past three years?

I haven't got it here but I can very A easily get it. I would say in the past three years around ten or twelve over the three years.

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And have you received any complaint on the part of either the Department of Transport or the U.S. Great Lakes Pilotage Administration with respect to that type of piloting?

A I believe there was some correspondence on it, sir. The only thing that I am aware of is it was questioned at one time whether there was a lake pilot on board as well as Captain Livingstone.

To the best of my knowledge we searched the record and we found there was a lake pilot on board. What happened was the vessel came off the east gap and Captain Livingstone boarded and the lake pilot took the vessel to anchor in Humber Bay to lighten and left the vessel, Captain Livingstone left.

The next day we got a message that the vessel was ready to proceed to Clarkson and Captain Livingstone went out again. To his understanding the lake pilot was still on board and he completed the trip into Clarkson.

Q On each and every one of these occasions do you know whether there was a lake pilot aboard?

Captain Livingstone from that time on has always made doubly sure there is a lake pilot if the vessel has not got a B license. The B-A usually charter one or two tankers each season and after they have made one or two trips they generally get their B license.



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and whether she is decked and so on?

A Approximately 40-foot. She has a wheel house which will hold three men comfortably.

She has a radio-telephone and a compass, of course.

She is quite clearly marked "Pilot". They are new.

The oldest would be five years old. There are two of them.

Q You say she has a radio-telephone on board. Is that the Harbour Commissioner's radio-telephone?

A They are not the Harbour Commissioner's tugs. They are operated by Waterman's Services.

Q They own the radio-telephone?

A It is owned by Waterman's Services.

Whether owned or rented I am not sure.

Q You have had occasion to use boats yourself as a pilot?

A They are the only pilot boats in existence in Toronto.

Q Are you satisfied with the service that is provided?

A I was and I believe both our pilots are very satisfied.

Q You have heard complaints on the part of fellow pilots with respect to the boat services?

A No, I haven't.

Q Has any accident ever happened during boarding or disembarking from a ship?

A No, sir, none at all that has been



recorded.

	Q	With resp	ect to bo	parding	facilities
what do	you requi	re? Do you	require	an acco	mmodation
ladder	or are you	satisfied	with a Ja	acob's 1	adder?

A We are satisfied with a Jacob's ladder. However, an accommodation ladder is very much appreciated when it is there.

Q Do you make any request for an accommodation ladder?

A No.

Q It is left up to the Captain?

A Yes.

Q How do you pass the order to the tugs when you are docking?

A Via radio-telephone. They generally use an A-M set. Once the pilot has boarded both the tug and vessel give the range 4 on the AM set, which is the working channel. They communicate back and forward until the vessel is tied up.

Q Have you had occasion to dock ship, had occasion to use the radio-telephone to communicate orders?

A Yes.

Q Is that satisfactory?

A It is satisfactory, yes.

Q Have you had occasion when the tug gets under the bow of the ship and you cannot communicate with her any more, there is a blank spot?

A No, sir.

Q You have not experienced that?





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Α No. I have had no report on difficulties.

Q. In boarding the ship you use the ship's radio-telephone?

> A Yes.

Q. It is not a portable radio-telephone, is it?

A No. Some of them do have a microphone which you can walk around with. They are basically a standard set fitted in the wheel house.

Now, sir, in the course of your duties as a pilot could you comment on the quality of wheelsmen which you have on board foreign ships?

A I personally have had no trouble at all, sir. There again I have had one or two reports from the pilots at various times, no official complaints and nothing serious.

Now, as regards these shipping assignments how are they tossed to the ship?

They have been passed on by the agent primarily responsible for letting the vessel know where she is going to dock. They are last minute instructions and we, of course, are always aware where the vessel will burst. They have been passed by Harbour Control.

They have been passed by Harbour Q Control?

> Yes. A

What about if she doesn't take a Q local pilot





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Our services are available to all. We have never made any distinction as to a vessel having a pilot or not.

I am advised that you have been reluctant to pass berthing information to ships when a local pilot was not hired?

> A No, sir, never.

Q What is the average length of taking a ship in or taking a ship out?

Depending on the weather. You have A to turn her. It is a straightforward move from Fairway to Pier 11. I think the pilots approximate 45 minutes from Pier 11; to Pier 24 another twenty minutes probably.

> Q What is the longest job?

To load scrap iron. We have a berth in the turning basin to the east and we have of course to go through the bridge there, which is only 120-foot That can take almost two hours to turn in the turning basin.

So the longest job you would have, barring bad weather, would be two hours?

> A Yes.

Do you have bridge aft vessels calling in Toronto?

> A Yes.

What is your opinion of the pilotage job on board such vessels? Do you find them more difficult to handle than the conventional three-islander ?

I don't think so, not now. There A are so many of them around. I think the pilots accept

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ships	s ves	ssels	•							

Q What about going to the turning basin?

A I don't think the bridge aft would be more difficult.

> Q Have you had occasion to do so?

A No. I was used for relieving or when we were busy.

Now, with respect to the Western gap I noted from Exhibit 1114 that there is a depth of 28 feet. Is that correct?

> A Yes.

And in reply to a question put to Mr. Griffiths this morning about possible grounding it is obvious that no ship could ground if loaded properly?

That is correct.

What would happen should a ship sink in that channel --

I imagine it would be the same as a ship sinking in the Welland Canal or any other narrow waterway. I couldn't see where it would happen any more with a pilot on board or not.

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	A	Well,	it	is	а	400-foot	channel,	si
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r, accessible from both sides, if necessary. I imagine that salvage operations would be as straightforward there as anywhere.

Q. Are vessels allowed to meet in the western gap?

A We have tried to stop it from a safety angle, and before the Harbour Control, lake vessels did pass the odd time there, but as a general rule -- and most of the smaller ones, the C.S.L. who are regular traders here -- but from the safety angle we do try to stop it.

- Q Have you been successful?
- A I think so.
- How do you control the movement 0 there?

A vessel calling in to ask permission to enter the Harbour would be advised of any other vessels moving, and depending on the time at hand, we would either tell them to enter or wait outside until the outgoing vessel had cleared the piers. Otherwise we would hold the vessel that was inside until the inbound vessel had cleared the eastern end of the gap.

Would all vessels invariably communicate with you before entering the harbour?

Well, the last four years of the operation I think we have had perhaps ten cases where for various reasons the vessel has not called in, and we





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have made it a point to board each vessel and question the captain, the master, why he had not called in. As a rule it was a radio defect more than anything.

Has there ever been an accident, a collision, or any damage of any kind in the western gap?

A Not in the western gap, not to my knowledge, sir.

Q. You filed as Exhibit 1117 a list of damage to dock installations?

> A Yes, sir.

Were any pilots involved in these incidents? Were pilots on board, either local, district or lake?

Oh yes, on some of them. I haven't got here whether the pilots are on board or not. As you can see, most of the damages were small but there were pilots on some of them both lake and harbour.

Perhaps I was not listening carefully when you were being examined on Exhibit 1118, but what does the mention "waiting daylight" mean to all practical intention purposes?

Well, a vessel arrives here at two A o'clock in the morning. He is certainly not going to start discharging or loading until eight o'clock the same day, and the master when he reports in would ask permission if he could stay outside and anchor at the Fairway Buoy until daylight.

Permission was normally given. There was no reason why we wouldn't let him do that, and he would pick up anchor at six o'clock, at daylight,





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1	(vacques)
1	and come inside and have his gangway down and be ready
2	to work at eight o'clock. That was entirely his choice
3	Q Is there anchorage in the confines
4	of the harbour?
5	A Yes, we have two anchorage areas in
6	the inner harbour.
7	Q Are they located on the plan,
8	Exhibit 1114?
9	A I have a plan
10	MR. JACQUES: My Lord, I should
1	like to file as Exhibit 1119 a plan of Toronto Harbour
2	showing anchorages in the inner harbour.
13	EXHIBIT NO. 1119: Plan of Toronto Harbour,
4	showing anchorages in the inner harbour.
5	Ithici hai boai ,
6	Q How many ships can you accommodate
7	inside?
8	A We have had as many as half a
9	dozen at anchor, depending on the size of course.
0	Q Do you have a special provision
1	with respect to tankers anchoring inside?
2	A One anchor. The master chooses
3	which anchor he uses entirely.
4	Q With respect to tankers.
5	A To tankers, I am sorry. No, sir.
6	Q They can come in as freely as they
7	wish?
8	A Any vessel which has permission to

come up the Seaway is free to come into Toronto. If

he passes all the regulations necessary to transit the



Seaway, he can come into Toronto.

Q What about a tanker in a light condition? Are you not afraid if your anchorage is crowded this would create danger?

A The only time we have a tanker in light condition is the occasion when they request permission to gas free after discharging, in which case we send them outside the harbour, into Humber Bay.

Q You had mentioned, or rather it was implied in one answer you gave, you have a shore based radar covering the harbour?

A We do sir, yes.

Q Where is it situated?

A It is situated in the Harbour Commission building at 60 Harbour Street.

Q How long has it been in operation?

A It has completed its second year.

Q What was the purpose of installing

this radar?

A Safety, primarily as an aid to navigation; so we could assist vessels or masters, pilots as required.

Q How do you assist vessels with your radar?

A We check on all vessels in the vicinity at busy periods. We find out -- if we have a report from a vessel that she is three miles off the Fairway Buoy, we are able to check that, which has been an aid to letting other vessels out. We did find three miles when checked by radar was very often six miles,





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and the reverse.

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TORONTO, ONTARIO

Did you pass on this information to the master of the ship?

All information we have, sir, is A available to anybody and we do pass it on.

Q Have you any terms and conditions under which you pass this information? Do you do that without any guarantee as to the accuracy of the information?

No, sir. When a vessel will ask us why he has been held up, he may say "Why am I not allowed out; the MIDLAND PRINCESS is ten miles off the buoy." We can assure him she is only two miles off the buoy and hold him.

If a ship were to come up to the western gap and communicate with you by radio-telephone and tell you "Well, I am three miles south of the Fairway Buoy." and request permission to enter, would you check on your radar the position of that vessel?

A You are talking about what has happened in the past, of course? We haven't got Harbour Control this season.

Who passes on the information which you obtain from the radar now? Your radar is still in operation?

The radar is still in operation, A yes, but it is only used for safety now. I have anticipated that our main use of it now will be to check the E.T.A. of vessels arriving.

> When passing the information to Q



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vessels as regards th	meir position
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TORONTO, ONTABIO

A Only as far as safety.

How do you proceed then to pass on information as far as safety?

A We have had vessels arriving up the harbour in fog, the radar broke, and they have asked for approximate positions, and we have passed that on, that to the best of our knowledge they are so many miles off --

- Q. In the past what did you do?
- That is what we have done in the past.
- Q Let us say for the forthcoming season, what do you plan to do?

There being no harbour control, so many things do crop up as far as safety, that I hesitate to say what we will do, but anything we can tell them we certainly will. We don't attempt to navigate vessels through the harbour, if that is what you mean.

Have you received comments on the part of masters of vessels or pilots with respect to the information you supply?

We have received numerous comments on all the information we supply, sir.

- What is the concensus of opinion of that Q system?
- This is one of the best ports to enter in the Great Lakes.
- Q But with respect to your passing on information obtained from your radar, were people happy with it, do they rely on it?





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A No, sir, they don't. I don't think any ship master relies on radar information that is given to him from an outsider. It is just an aid. Most masters view their own radar a little dubiously anyway.

- It is reported to be an aid, but is it in fact an aid? Do you find it helpful? Does it serve a purpose?
 - A It serves its purpose, yes.
- Did it allow ships to enter the harbour or proceed in safety when otherwise they would not have been able to do so?

No. It has enabled our pilot to find a vessel anchored outside, which they would have been unable to do without our information, and we have directed them, but we certainly do not direct ships in.

- Your pilot boat is not equipped with radar?
 - No. sir, she is not. A
- Now, mention has been made, or an allegation has been made that you have refused ordinary amenities to lake pilots. Would you be able to indicate to me which ordinary amenities you have refused?
 - I would like them to be indicated to me.
 - Pardon? Q.

I would like them to be indicated to me because to the best of my knowledge we have never refused any amenities. They have used the telephone, they have used our teletype; we even keep Gray Coach schedules and railway schedules in our office for their

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use because we don't do much travelling during the season, and I myself have at two o'clock in the morning run a pilot up to the Gray Coach bus station so he could catch his bus.

We call them at the hotels at which they stay upon the request of Port Weller, and as far as I am concerned, and I know there would be drastic action taken if we found anybody in the office that had been argumentative to them or tried to refuse them any facility.

- In the course of your duties as harbour master, have you noticed any difference in the standard of performance between Canadian and American pilots? It has been said before this Commission that some people were dissatisfied with the local knowledge which American pilots are purported to have.
- I think there was a difference two or three years ago, sir, but in the last season I honestly couldn't say.
 - One is just as competent as the other?
 - I think it was a new dock to them in the beginning.
 - Have you received comments from your pilots on the difficulties of handling deep sea ships as opposed to lakers?
 - A No, sir.
 - Have you handled lakers?
 - No, sir. Both the pilots have been handling deep sea ships for five years, so they wouldn't be passing comments on them now to me.
 - Do you use landing booms at any time Q





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to	land	ships'	linesmen	on	the	dock	here?
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A Yes. Here in Toronto?

Yes.

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No, sir. The only vessels using that in Toronto are a few of the small ships, and they as a rule don't carry a pilot.

Coming back to the pilot boat is she equipped with ordinary safety appliances?

A Oh yes, sir. At the beginning of the Seaway, Captain Scott, the owner of these boats, equipped them just as required by the Department for pilot boats.

Did you check if she has necessary certificates on board?

I imagine the steamship inspector would do that.

Did you?

No sir, not with those particular boats.

Do you know how many passengers she is licensed to carry?

I don't know from my own experience, sir.

MR. JACQUES: Thank you, sir.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LALONDE:

Are you sure that the larger lakers do not use landing booms in Toronto Harbour?

No. I was asked whether I had used A landing booms in Toronto Harbour. The master of the





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lakers use landing booms. I was referring to overseas vessels.

Q I noticed that you have a special notice to mariners, Toronto Harbour. That is No. 163, and it contains instructions to ocean-going vessels in a light condition. You require I think, or you did require in 1961, ocean vessels loaded with metal in the ship channel of the port to have an average draft of 15 feet or more at the risk of being required to go to anchor.

Is this notice still in effect?

A It is sir, still in effect, yes.

Q Would you elaborate on this because a request for similar notice has been asked by pilots.

A Well, we were getting quite a lot of vessels loading scrap down in the turning basin, necessitating going through the ship channel bridge, and we are finding they arrive here flying light; the old time Liberties which we have, minus draft forward, and flying very light.

It was quite difficult to get them down the ship channel with any wind blowing across, so we did ask for that notice to be promulgated. We have actually had very little success getting them down to 15 feet, but there has been a little improvement.

- Q The difficulty is because of the wind; the effect of wind on light vessels?
 - A. Going through the bridge.
- Q Did you ever put into effect the threat and require them to go to anchor?

A No, sir.





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TORONTO, ONTARIO

Do you know if you have power under your regulations or Act to put such limitations on vessels in the Toronto Harbour? Would you know about that?

No, not as far as the Act is concerned.

Q If a vessel asked for information through radio-telephone, does this go to your own office personally, or is it done by one of your employees in another office or what?

Up to the end of last season we were all combined in the one space. Our office, the Harbour Master's office was partitioned off, but you could hear everything that was going on. You were available for information at any time.

> MR. LALONDE: Thank you.

MR. JACQUES: Q My Lord, I should like to ask one more question. Have any of your pilots ever been involved in any casualties or accidents while piloting a ship?

The ones mentioned here that we referred to, there has been harbour pilots on them.

This covers damage to port installations, but there may have been a collision right in the centre

We have had no collision, sir, in the harbour, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any further questions?

COMM RENWICK: One simple question of general interest: how long is that western channel,

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and how long is the air strip?

THE WITNESS: The new runway is 4,000 feet here (indicating). That was one reason why we moved our anchorages in the inner harbour down to the south here. The south wall of the west gap is approximately 4,000 feet.

MR. ESTEY: I have one or two questions that do not arise from anything we have presented.

First of all, the witness knows nothing of his personal knowledge of one item which I would ask leave of the Commission to refer to.

Questions were asked about moving a tanker down from Toronto to Clarkson. This was the subject of exchange of correspondence between the harbour master and Mr. Cumyn, director of marine regulations, Department of Transport, back in the Fall of 1962.

Now, rather than read the whole length of this into the record, may I excerpt from the three documents which relate to it? First of all, the letter from the Department of Transport, 7th of November, 1962, part of which is devoted to this and part to something else.

"We have also received a report from Port Weller to the effect that Captain Livingstone acted as a registered pilot on the tanker LEONIDAS from Toronto to Clarkson on July 23, and from Clarkson back to Toronto Fairway Buoy, and the LEONIDAS did not have a B certificate on board."





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Then there was an investigation conducted by the General Manager, and he received a report from the harbour master's office saying that there was a lake pilot on the LEONIDAS when Captain Livingstone boarded her at 1255 hours, July 23, at Clarkson, and again he had been requested to go on board in an advisory capacity.

"Our pilots will not move a vessel when they know no officer on board is in possession of a B license."

Manager, Mr. Griffith then wrote to the Department reporting the picture as I have read it from the internal report, and concluding, "We deny completely the allegations made by Port Weller that Captain Livingstone in any manner whatsoever acted as registered pilot for this or any other ship when he has been in the employ of the Toronto Harbour Commissioner."

THE CHAIRMAN: Would you quote the file

number?

MR. ESTEY: The file number of the letter of the 7th of November, 1962, My Lord, is 8500-57-2.

Now, we are not quick to find our honour wounded, but this matter has been hanging around two years, and we thought we should kill it now before this Royal Commission. It originated with a comment from the Lakehead which says they think they are doing something wrong down in Toronto.

It all wound up with the report which I read Your Lordship, and that was the end of it as far as we knew until now.





ANGUS, STONEHOUSE & CO. LTD. RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. ESTEY

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There are one or two other things. Captain, while you are available. I believe this is not germain to our case, but the point has come up. I believe there have been some difficulties between the human beings who are licensed as lake pilots and the human beings who staff the office of the Harbour Commission, the Harbour Master's office, which I do not suppose is unuaual.

I am showing you some reports in this connection which might refresh your memory of the kind of problem you have, which perhaps will explain how the rumours get abroad.

First of all, I am showing you a report from the Harbour Master's office 17th August, 1963, the motor vessel Zeeland, August 17th, 1963. Do you see it?

- Α Yes.
- Have you seen that before? Q
- A Yes.
- Without going through this whole thing in detail, this relates to the question of charges; is that right?
 - Yes. Α
 - A pilot by the name of Strong -- who is Q
 - He was an American lake pilot last year. A
- Would you read to His Lordship and the Commissioners the last two paragraphs?
 - "After berthing the vessel at Pier No. 24, Pilot Strong called me at 8:00 a.m. on Monday, August 19th, requesting advice re





vised him that no vessel was departing soon,
he said that he would go to Port Weller or
possibly Kingston and requested the times of
departure of buses and trains.

On receiving this information he
asked us to order a taxi for him."

a vessel outbound and also that we teletype

authority for him to board one. When I ad-

Port Weller and Cape Vincent to arrange

Q Then there is some editorial comment which would just put some gasoline on the fire, so perhaps we will leave that off.

I am showing you another incident -
MR. LALONDE: Was this report written by
Captain Mann?

MR. ESTEY: No; it is part of the records of the office.

Q Do you have knowledge of that episode?

A Yes.

MR. LALONDE: This is a report made to Captain Mann?

MR. ESTEY: Q What can you say as to where these reports come from? These are all Harbour Master's office reports. What is the procedure?

A Any report on anything like this would either come through somebody in the office who was on duty at that time.

Q This one is the same kind of thing, dated June 11th, 1963. Perhaps you could read that?

A "8:30 June 11th, 1963, Canadian Lake



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It is a little long and I do not wish to waste the time of these gentlemen.

Pilot Captain Dufour came into this office with Pilot F. Robinson ex motor vessel Flo. He requested us to ask Port Weller if they had a vessel for him. Port Weller said they had four vessels downbound and no lake pilots.

We advised Pilot Captain Dufour; he asked us what he was supposed to do. We advised him he could make his own decision. We then called and checked his time via bus to St. Catharines, which was twelve noon. He left this office at 8:40 a.m. somewhat disgruntled because we could not decide for him whether or not he should go to St. Catharines."

Q Another question arose, to change the subject, on this question of vessels getting the wrong times for their arrival reported to you or being lost out on the lake or delayed. I am showing you something which you might comment upon as to whether it is an example of this kind of thing.

It is another Harbour Master's office report dated August 28th, 1963 and this deals with the motor vessel called Moormacoak. It involves the Canadian Navy, I see?

Yes.

What was the effect of that episode?

It got the Navy mad with harbour control for one reason. I just do not understand what you mean by the effect.





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Do you want me to summarize it?

Q Yes.

A vessel by the name of Moormacoak. called in by radio and said he was ten minutes off the Fairway Buoy. He was actually half an hour off. On the basis of his statement that he was ten minutes off the Fairway Buoy we held the H.M.C.S. Sioux, which had requested permission to leave, inside the harbour.

When it came from ten minutes to over half an hour the Commander of the Sioux complained bitterly that it was our fault for keeping him in there, while we were going by the information passed to us by the pilot.

Q This was before you had the radar facility?

> The radar would not necessarily be on. A

This was in the middle of the night; the Q. radar was not on?

The berthing master was there.

There is one other subject which was In these regulations there was mention touched upon. made of the requirement to have a pilot on board unless the master requests the pilot and the Deputy Minister of Transport informs him that there is no registered pilot available.

You are familiar with that procedure?

Yes.

Does that happen?

It has happened several times over the past few seasons.

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Vincent, what would he do? A They have given him permission to proceed on his own. Q When they come to your harbour what happens? A Some of them have requested a harbour pilot and some have not. MR. ESTEY: Thank you. THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any further questions of Captain Mann? MR. JACQUES: No, My Lord. THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Captain. We will now break for a few minutes. SHORT RECESS BRADLEY GUEST, sworn DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. ESTEY: Q Mr. Guest, you are a Professional Engineer? A Yes, sir. Q And a member of the staff of the Toronto Harbour Commissioners? A Yes. Q Where did you graduate in Engineering? A The University of Toronto. Q When did you graduate?	and the strange				
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Q Where did you graduate in Engineering? A The University of Toronto.	Harbour Commissioners?				
A The University of Toronto.	A Yes.				
200400	Q Where did you graduate in Engineering?				
Q When did you graduate?	A The University of Toronto.				
	Q When did you graduate?				

1955.

What type of engineering did you graduate

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A Civil.

Q Civil Engineering?

A Civil Engineering.

Q How long ago did you join the staff of the Toronto Harbour Commissioners?

A It would be six years ago this July.

Q What division or department do you work in?

A Engineering Department.

Q In the course of that work in the Engineering Department I take it you are familiar with the dredging operations carried on in Toronto Harbour?

A Yes.

Q You have in front of you a report dated November 27th, 1964, the first page of which is headed "Siltation and dredging in Toronto Harbour." Can you see that?

A Yes.

Q Was this prepared in the Engineering
Department with the attached map, or the Drafting
Department?

A Yes.

MR. ESTEY: I would like first of all to have that identified as an exhibit.

---EXHIBIT NO. 1120: Report, dated November 27th, 1964, prepared by the Toronto Harbour Commissioners with attached map.





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Q Mr. Guest, let us deal with this report one page at a time. So far as the first page is concerned we see the sub-heading, "The Areas, Extent, Causes & Recurrence of Silting & Sedimentation."

Generally, can you describe what this report sets out, first of all as regards the Keating Channel? Perhaps before you answer that I will spread the map out in front of you.

Mr. Chairman, this map is a small-scale replica of the large map, 1114.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is the one already filed as 1119, is it?

MR. ESTEY: 1114, My Lord.

THE CHAIRMAN: We just filed one showing the anchorages.

MR. ESTEY: Yes, it is the same map.

First of all, Mr. Guest, the Keating Channel, which is the first item on page 1 of this exhibit, is found on the map generally in what part?

The northeast corner of the Harbour itself.

What do you say on your report about the Q dredging in the Keating Channel?

In the Keating Channel we dredge approximately 150,000 cubic yards a year. It is mainly silt that is carried down the Don River into the northeast corner of the Harbour through the Keating Channel, and it is a continuous operation. The silting is a continuous problem.

> Items Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 deal with Q



various areas in the Harbour. Can you describe generally the kind of dredging that is done in those areas?

A Yes. Item No. 2 is really an extension of the Keating Channel problem. The silt which has not settled out in the channel carries on into the northeast corner of the Harbour and roughly 75,000 cubic yards a year are dredged out of this area for the same reasons as in Item 1.

Items 3, 4 and 5 total approximately
15,000 cubic yards a year. This material comes from
the sewers in the City, the storm sewers, and it is
mainly industrial waste and granular materials from the
streets that get washed into the sewer system.

Q The dredging in the items described 1 to 6 in the left-hand column on the first page is carried out by whom?

A It is carried out normally by the Toronto
Harbour Commissioners Works Division of the Engineering
Department.

Q Just as a matter of interest what do you do with this silt and whatever else you take out of that area? Do you make re-claimed land out of it?

A No. It is loaded into bottom dump scows and hauled out into the lake and dumped in the lake.

Q In Items 7 and 8, that dredging I see by your report is done by the Department of Public Works.

Is that of Canada or Ontario?

A Of Canada.

Q What is the source of the drifting in



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those two items?

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This material comes primarily from littoral drift and wave action and storm action outside the Harbour. It silts in across the entrances to the channels.

Q And those two channels are dredged out annually, the ends of them, where you have indicated 7 and 8 on the map?

> Not 8. A

Q What about 7?

It is done annually. No. 8 is done once in four or five years on the average, I would think.

On page 2 the sub-heading is: "The Quantity and Location of Maintenance Dredging Done Over the Last Two Years." That I take it is in amplification of the detail of page 1 again. For example the Keating Channel would indicate you have done more dredging in 1963 than 1962. Is there any particular reason for that, Mr. Guest?

A Actually, the figures are a little deceiving there. We did more in the Keating Channel -that is, inside the Keating Channel Bridge last year than we did the year before. But you will notice the northeast corner of the Bay was quite high in 1962, which is just outside the Keating Channel Bridge.

Items 1 and 2 are really from the same source.

All right. In connection with your dredging operations did you perform any hydraulic or hydrographic surveys to determine the dredging required



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and the extent of dredging you will do in each particular year or season?

A Yes, we do.

Q Do you do that in conjunction with the Department of Public Works?

A We do work with the Department and with the Ontario Water Resources Commission.

Q That is the Provincial Commission?

A Yes.

Q Generally in dealing with the harbour area what are the sources of silting that you are contending with?

A Primarily the Don River and the sewer outlets and outside in the channels, the eastern and western channels, it is what we call littoral drift.

Q What is the extent of the interference, if any, between your dredging operations and the navigation in the Harbour?

A We can be dredging in areas where there are movements of vessels and this can cause safety problems, when one has to move, or both are moving.

MR. ESTEY: Thank you.

MR. LALONDE: No questions, My Lord.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. JACQUES:

Q In terms of accumulation of inches of material over a period of one month or over a period of a season, what does it represent?

A That is very difficult to answer because it varies depending on the location.

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Q	The	worst	part?

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A The worst part? I have seen it come up in the Keating Channel, which is not used for shipping right now, as much as six or eight feet overnight.

Q What about in the most frequented areas of the Harbour -- with reference to commercial shipping, mind you?

A It would be relatively small -- maybe a foot or two a year.

> Q A foot or two a year?

In isolated locations. A

MR. JACQUES: Thank you.



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MR. BRISSET: Did you carry out surveys to determine silting on regular occasions or is that done once a year?

Within the Harbour it is a continuous thing. We do soundings regularly, particularly in the critical areas, and we also do sweeping of the area along the dock wall where you are liable to have obstructions of various kinds.

> THE CHAIRMAN: Any other questions? Thank you, very much.

ALBERT PYE, Manager Furness Withy & Company Limited

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. ESTEY:

Do you live in the City of Toronto, Mr. Q

A Yes.

Do you work in the City of Toronto? Q

Α Yes.

You have told us you are a shipping agent for Furness Withy and I understand you also are the current chairman of the Great Lakes Deep Sea Committee?

> That is right. A

Of the Shipping Federation of Canada.

Is that right?

Yes, that is right. A

You have heard some of the evidence here today, Mr. Pye. I think you are familiar with the issue

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and subject being discussed. Let me move directly to it. We have heard, I am going to ask you for your comments, about the owners of ships utilizing the Port of Toronto engaging the services or using the pilot services offered on a voluntary basis by the Port of Toronto.

Are you familiar with that?

- A Yes, this is right.
- Q Could you tell the members of the Royal Commission why the shipowners made use of the voluntary service?

For economic reasons and to facilitate the handling of the ships.

I take it from that that it is perhaps Q amongst other things a question of time?

> A Yes, that is right.

Q. Generally how do you make use, how do you utilize -- let us put it this way: how do you arrange to have a pilot available?

> Α We call the Toronto Harbour Commissioner.

The shipping agent usually does that? Q

A Yes.

You know in advance where the ship is Q. and when it will come in. You tell me that?

> Yes, that is it. A

Do you make arrangements to transport Q the pilot out to the vessel?

> A Yes.

With the Waterman's Service? Q

Yes. A

Your association comprises, I take it, Q

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Yes, that is right. When you say "shipping company members" you mean agents like ourselves?

- Q. Yes.
- A Yes, that is right.
- Does it represent most of the agents or Q all of the agents?
 - A The largest percentage of them in Toronto.
- I want to ask you something which I don't expect you can answer in an exact way. Could you indicate to His Lordship what proportion or part your membership who represent ships coming into the City, into the Harbour, would make use of this service?

A I would think a large portion would make use of it.

- Q. The majority?
- I would say the majority, yes. A
- And finally do the shipping agents, representatives of the owners, wish this service to be continued in the future?
 - A Yes, definitely.

MR. ESTEY: Thank you.

COMM SMITH: Are you completely satisfied with the service?

THE WITNESS: Yes, we are.

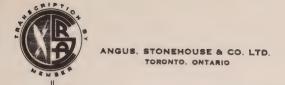
COMM SMITH: You have no complaint?

THE WITNESS: None whatsoever.

MR. LALONDE: No questions.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. BRISSET:

Q We were told that in 1960 before the Toronto Harbour Commissioners set up their own pilotage service there was a pilotage service organized to serve ocean vessels in the Harbour of Toronto. Could you tell us a little more about this service, how it was organized and how it worked within that season?

A Well, I don't know whether you can exactly say it was organized. Just from memory -- Captain Livingstone set himself up as a pilot in the Port of Toronto and we dealt with him directly.

Q Was Captain Livingstone known to you and to the other agents, members of your association?

A To myself personally but he was known to other members, yes.

Q And how did the system work during that year? Could you give us a brief outline of how Captain Livingstone operated? Let us assume that you had a ship coming into Toronto from Kingston and that the Harbour Pilot, Captain Livingstone, would be required. How is the matter arranged with the pilot? Would that be done through the agent?

A It was done by the agent directly with Captain Livingstone as far as I remember.

Q How would the agent know that the ship or the master of the ship was desirous of using a harbour pilot?

A The Captain would inform us.

Q From where?





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1	A From the Seaway, around Smell, he gives
2	us the E.T.A. and advises he wishes a harbour pilot.
3	Q That was done by radio-telephone or by
4	what means?
5	A By radio-telephone when it was available
6	or by telegram.
7	Q So you would get this advice from the
8	master of the ship, that is the E.T.A., and you would
9	communicate directly with Captain Livingstone and give
10	him his orders. Is that correct?
11	A Yes, that is right.
12	Q Who was providing the pilot boat service
13	at the time?
14	A If I recall correctly Waterman's Services
15	the same party as is providing it now.
16	Q In other words, the organization insofar
17	as the service was concerned was pretty well the same
18	as when it was taken over later on in 1961 by the
19	Harbour Commission?
20	A Yes, this is so.
21	Q It was the same pilot that went over to
22	the Commission?
23	A Yes.
24	Q Now during the year that Captain
25	Livingstone had this pilotage service in 1960 were the
26	agents satisfied with the way it was operated?
27	A As far as it went then I would say yes.
28	Q Now, did you find an improvement the fol-

lowing year when the Commission took over?

A I believe that I could say "Yes". It





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simplified matters.

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TORONTO, ONTARIO

Q In other words, you got a better service organized, as it were, later on by the Harbour Commission?

Yes, this is true.

We have been told, Mr. Pye, in earlier Q. testimony that double pilotage at times has been paid when both a harbour pilot and a lake pilot or translake pilot was aboard a ship coming, for instance, into Toronto. Have you had this experience?

A Not personally, no, because the accounts go to Montreal Office. I understand this has been a fact.

Q Has there been any representation made to the authority in respect to this particular problem?

I couldn't say, sir, but I imagine that there would have been.

But you have not been involved?

Personally, no. A

When there is a lake pilot on board coming to Toronto for instance, an inbound ship what is the procedure which you follow insofar as pilotage in the Harbour is concerned?

We will ask the Master if he requires a harbour pilot. We order the pilot or don't order the pilot.

Generally what is the decision of the Master in these circumstances?

A As a rule they ask for a harbour pilot.





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Q And do you always follow the Master's advice or comply with his request, or do you in any way interfere with his decision in this respect?

We don't interfere. We just follow out his instructions.

Q. Have you been told by the Masters who do request a harbour pilot when they already have on board a trans-lake pilot why they wanted a harbour pilot?

No, not directly, no.

Has this topic ever been discussed between you and masters of vessels?

Not particularly, no.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. JACQUES:

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TORONTO, ONTARIO

Q. Sir, in reply to the question by my learned friend you said that you used harbour pilots for economic reasons and that it was also a question of time. Would you further elaborate on that?

Yes, I think I can. When a ship is coming in you know the Master and as far as you know he is qualified to take the ship around anywhere in the World, but if they are coming for a starting time, eight o'clock, one o'clock in the afternoon or six o'clock at night, although the Master may be qualified to bring the ship in he can probably do that with a pilot on board with local knowledge more quickly, instead of being half an hour late or fifteen minutes late with a gang standing by.

With a pilot on board he could arrive and have the gang go to work on time.



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Q. Is that reason valid also when there is a trans-lake pilot on board?

I am afraid I can't answer that.

MR. ESTEY: I wonder if he understands what you are getting at.

MR. JACQUES: Q You said a moment ago most of the masters requested the harbour pilot. Is that correct?

> A Yes.

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TORONTO, ONTARIO

I believe you also answered "Yes" when you were asked whether they would take a harbour pilot even though they have a pilot on board already, a lake pilot?

> A Yes.

What is the reason for taking a harbour pilot if you already have a lake pilot on board who is officially supposed to be qualified and as competent as the harbour pilot?

I am sorry, that is a technical question. I am afraid I can't answer that.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. LALONDE:

You had mentioned the question of delay. How much would it cost to delay a ship, one of your ships, let us say, an hour when you have a gang ordered? What money would that represent?

It may not be one gang. It may be five gangs or six gangs. A gang costs roughly \$60 an hour.

For the people waiting on the dock that Q would represent a substantial amount of money?

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W. H	TORONTO, ONTAR	io	(La:	londe)		1 5 625
1	A	Yes, de	finite	ly.		
2		THE CHA	IRMAN:	That	is the s	tevedores
3	and linesmen?					
4		THE WIT	NESS:	Yes,	there wou	ald be lines-
5	men as well.					
6		THE CHA	IRMAN:	Any	further q	uestions of
7	Mr. Pye?					
8		Thank y	ou ver	y much	, Mr. Pye	
9		MR. EST	EY: F	inally	, My Lord	, we have
10	one of the por	t pilots	availa	able,	Captain R	Robinson.
11			600 ava 600			
12						
13					ANDER ROE	INSON, our Pilot,
14		1			City of	
15						
16	DIRECT EXAMINA	TION BY	MR. ES	TEY:		
17	Q	Captain	, how I	long h	ave you b	een in the
18	marine navigat	ion busi	ness?			
19	A	Since 1	924.			
20	Q	How did	you st	tart,	and where	?
21	A	I start	ed as a	a deck	hand and	worked up
22	as master.					
23	Q	Where d	id you	start	? What p	art of the
24	World, Canada	or Engla	nd?			
25	A	In all	the Gre	eat La	kes and d	own the
26	Coast.					
27 28	Q	When di	d you l	become	a master	?
20	٥	Peole 4n	1038			

Q And where were you sailing at that time?





1	A	In the Lakes.
2	Q	So you have spent most of your time for
3	the last forty	years in the Lakes?
4	A	Yes. I have been down the Coast in that
5	time.	
6	Q	And also in the coastal waters?
7	A	That is correct.
8	Q	When did you first take up piloting?
9	A	Seven years ago.
10	Q	And were you a licensed or registered
11	pilot then?	
12	A	I was a registered pilot six years ago.
13	Q	Under the Department of Transport?
14	A	The Department of Transport.
15	Q	Where did you work?
16	А	Duluth to Cape Vincent, including Lake
17	Michigan.	
18	Q	At one time or another you moved around
19	in that area?	
20	A	That is correct; I was in District 2.
21	Q	When did you join the Toronto Harbour
22	Commissioners'	staff?
23	A	Two years ago this Spring.
24	Q	How did you happen to join the employ
25	of the Harbour	Commissioners?
26	A	Well, as I lived in Toronto it was, I
27	figured, a bett	ter position.
28		I could be right at home all the time.
29	Q	You applied for the job, did you?
30	А	That is right, I applied for it.





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ANGUS, STONEHOUSE & CO. LTD. TORONTO, ONTARIO			(Estey)				156	
	Q	What I	was	getting	at	is, ı	nobody	came
to you	and rec	ruited ;	you.	You mad	de a	ppli	cation	for
the job	b?							
	A	That is	s con	rrect.				
	Q	And in	due	course ;	you '	were	hired,	and
when di	id you s	tart?						

A Two years ago this April.

Q Two years ago right now?

A Yes.

Q That would be the shipping season of 1962?

> Yes. A

Q. You worked as a pilot in the Port of Toronto throughout the 1962 shipping season?

> Yes, I have. Α

Q. What about 1963?

1963 I was with the Port of Toronto.

Now, without taking the time of the Commission unduly here on matters which we may have covered anyway, when you are in the peak of the season in the Port of Toronto as a pilot how do you work? Do you go out on boats all the time, on a shift, or stay at home? What happens?

We work twelve-hour shifts and in the evening we pretty well know the ships that are coming. We go down ahead of time, down to the office.

When you are in the office are you in contact by communication procedure with the ships coming in?

> That is correct. A

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ANGUS.	STONEHOUS		Robins (Estey	on, Dr F	Ex	15628
	Q	Does t	the Harbour	Master	maintain	a ship-
ping p	rogramm	e so you	a can see t	he arriv	vals?	
	Α	The sh	nipping pro	gramme i	ls on the	board
at all	times.					
	Q	We hav	ve heard th	at you g	get out to	the
ship y	ou are	going to	pilot in	in the V	Waterman's	s tug.
	A	That i	is correct.			





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ANGUS, STONEHOUSE & CO. LTD. TORONTO, ONTARIO

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- Q. We have heard you get out to the ship you are going to pilot in the Waterman's tug?
 - Α. That is correct.
- Q. Have you had any experience of not being able to get on one of these ships when you have been ordered to?
 - Α. Yes, I have.
 - Q. How did that come about?
- The lake pilot apparently didn't slow down. That was his excuse.
 - Q. You can't get on when the --
 - Not when they are going at that rate.
- How many other port pilots were there? Q. Let us take in 1963, last year?
- There were two pilots there. Captain Livingstone and myself.
 - You and Captain Livingstone? Q.
 - A. Yes.
- One thing I want to ask you, when you ceased to work in Port Weller, Pilotage District #2, did you surrender your licence which you had from the Department of Transport?
- Yes, they asked me for my licence, for just my pilot's licence.
 - Not your --Q.
- Not my Master's licence. We hold that Α. always.
 - But your pilot's licence was surrendered? Q.
 - That is right. Registered pilot's Α.





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licence.

- Q. So that you don't now hold a registered pilot's status?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. Do you consider yourself competent now to pilot vessels in this area?
 - A. I would figure more so.
- Q. What kind of vessels have you piloted into the Toronto harbour in the last two seasons? What are they?
 - A. They are all deep sea ships.
- Q. Any unusual vessels? Just routine? They are all the same?
- A. Well, from the PRINCESS IRENE to the biggest ocean ship coming into the harbour.
 - Q. Did you handle them all?
 - A. That is right.
- Q. Just to change the subject to the question of pay, and I do not wish to inquire from you what your remuneration is, but how are you paid?
 - A. We are paid monthly.
- Q. And the season we know is eight months.

 Are you paid for eight months or twelve months?
- A. We are paid twelve months. Twelve months season.
- Q. Is your pay subject to all the usual deductions?
 - A. That is correct.
 - Q. Unemployment insurance, you are under



English

that, and hospitalization, pension, tax deductions and so on?

- A. Yes.
- Q. As far as you know you are paid like the rest of the Harbour Commission?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. What happens to you when you have no licence if the Toronto harbour becomes a compulsory pilotage area?
- A. Well, that is a thing that is a little insecure. That is the fear we have.
- Q. I would like to ask you a question on that subject, but I want to tell you before I ask you that this is a federal Royal Commission, and you are not answering me; you are answering His Lordship and this Commission. What is your feeling about your work and your working conditions in the Toronto harbour now?
- A. My feeling, the working conditions are fine, but the insecurity is what I am worried about.
- Q. Do you know if Captain Livingstone is going to be available this season?
- A. No. I believe he has sent in his resignation to take a permanent job.

MR. ESTEY: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER SMITH: My Lord, I would like to ask the witness a question or two. Captain, you have had a lot of experience in the inland waters and coastal waters too. I asked this question of the



Harbour Master this morning about radar, and we have had considerable evidence in the various places where we have held our hearings about the radars on some of the ships not being in proper order, not being properly maintained, and on that account not rendering a service that they otherwise would if they were in good shape.

What is your experience in connection with the radar sets on the ships that you pilot?

THE WITNESS: Well, I would say 90% of the radars were in shape or working, but then the ones I couldn't mention right off hand weren't, but there were a few that were not working.

COMMISSIONER SMITH: That is not necessary. You make good use of them?

THE WITNESS: Definitely.

COMMISSIONER SMITH: You would not want to, and correct me if I am misstating anything, you would not want to pilot ships without radar in these days?

THE WITNESS: Well, in these days, no, but I was schooled without radar.

COMMISSIONER SMITH: Yes, of course.

All right, thank you, Captain.

MR. LALONDE: No questions.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. BRISSET:

Q. Captain, you started pilotage, I think you said, seven years ago?





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EM	BEA	
1	English	
2	Α.	Yes, that is correct.
3	Q.	That was in 1957?
4	Α.	1957.
5	Q.	You were a sailing Master then?
6	Α.	Yes.
7	Q.	In 1958 did you work in the Port Weller-
8	Sarnia Distric	t?
9	Α.	Yes, I did.
10	Q.	When the Shipping Federation organized
11	that District?	
12	Α.	That is correct.
13	Q.	Do you remember when you joined the
14	roster?	
15	Α.	Not definitely, I couldn't say the
16	date.	
17	Q.	Was it the beginning of April?
18	Α.	In May, I believe.
19	Q.	In the following year, in 1959, when
20	the Canadian g	overnment took over the Port Weller -
21	Sarnia Distric	t, which was not yet District #2, did
22	you stay and w	ork in that District?
23	Α.	That is correct.
24		MR. BRISSET: Thank you.
25		
26	CROSS-EXAMINAT	ION BY MR. JACQUES:
27	Q.	Captain, when is most of your work
28	done? Is it a	t night or during daylight hours?

It is 24 hours a day.

Q. Yes, but you pilot ships more often at

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night than you do during the day?

- A. No, not necessarily.
- Q. Would it be half and half?
- A. As many at night as in the daytime.
- Q. What is the main hazard in entering Toronto harbour? Is there any definite current you must guard against?
 - A. Yes, there is.
 - Q. Where?
 - A. Where, in the harbour?
 - Q. Well, at the entrance.
 - A. At the entrance is correct.
 - Q. Does it flow across the entrance?
 - A. It would flow different directions.
- 16 All depends on the wind, when the wind shifts.
 - Q. How strong is it?
 - A. Well, that all depends on the wind.
- 19 Q. You usually predict this trend of the 20 current?
 - A. Yes, we pretty well judge the current.
- Q. What guides you when you enter? Is it range lights?
 - A. We have range lights and lighted buoys.
 - Q. So before you make the channel you know pretty well what the set of drift is?
 - A. That is correct.
 - Q. Through range lights and buoys?
 - A. Yes, and going out on the pilot boat we see which way the current is going.





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TORONTO, ONTARIO

- Q. How many hours a week are you on stand-by?
- A. On standby? Well, I never figured that one out.
 - Q. How many hours a week do you work?
- A. We work seasonal. We didn't bother figuring that one out. Some days we may work four hours and other days we may work eight hours or ten hours.
- Q. We were told you receive ten working days vacation pay; that is two weeks vacation?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Do you have two weeks' vacation?
 - A. Yes. We get more than that.
 - Q. More than that?
 - A. Yes, we do.
 - Q. What do you mean?
- A. We are off all winter.
 - Q. Now, we were told that for each 8 hours in excess of 40 hours a week you would receive one day's pay or one day holiday; is that correct?
 - A. That is about it.
 - Q. How does it work for you? I understand that you work from April to December, and that you are paid for twelve months?
 - A. That is correct.
 - Q. Do you receive any vacation pay over and above your monthly salary?
 - A. When we are off in the fall we get vacation pay.





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TORONTO, ONTARIO

- 2 Q. You get your vacation pay during the 3 fall?
 - A. That is right, in the wintertime.
 - Q. During the season you get a regular salary?
 - A. Yes, and the regular salary goes on all winter too.
 - Q. It goes on all winter?
 - A. Yes, that is correct.
 - Q. During the fall, over and above your salary, you get your vacation pay?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Do you do any kind of work during the winter?
 - A. Not as a rule.
 - Q. Do you do anything for the Harbour Commissioners?
 - A. Unless there is meetings called and things to talk about.
 - Q. You are available?
 - A. No, not always. They let us know in plenty of time. Weeks ahead of time.
 - Q. We were told that Toronto is provided with a shore based radar, radar where the Harbour Master can see what goes on?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Does that help you in any way in your work as a pilot?
 - A. Definitely. When we go out on the pilot





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boat -- when we did go out on the pilot boat, that is where it worked. It guided us to the ship, through ship to shore telephone and communication.

- Q. Are you satisfied with the pilot boat?
- A. Yes, I see nothing wrong with the pilot boat.
 - Q. No complaints?
 - Α. No complaints.
 - Q. Properly manned and properly equipped?
 - That is right. Α.
- Q. Have you any complaints about the number of hours that you have to work during peak periods?
- Definitely not. I am quite satisfied A. with the working conditions of the harbour. It is the insecurity that I am not satisfied with.
- You are satisfied with the money you Q. are getting?
 - A. That is right.

MR. JACQUES: Thank you, sir.

MR. ESTEY: Only one small item which I should clear up so there will be no misunderstanding. I am sure there isn't anyway, but under the provincial statute which happens to be called the Hours of Work and Vacation with Pay Act, and the federal equivalent, the question of holidays, of course, comes up only if you work in lieu of holidays. If you are paid for the holidays, you are not paid twice. You are paid your annual salary, so what Captain Robinson says, and I am





sure you understand, he is paid by the year on a certain monthly or annual contract basis, which includes pay for the time he does work. In other words, his holiday pay.

One answer might have indicated in the fall sometimes he gets an extra cheque, but I am instructed that is not so. So the effect of it is -- MR. JACQUES: Will you start again,

please?

MR. ESTEY: If he is paid \$1,200.00 a year, this gentleman would get \$100.00 a month for each month; for four of those months he is not required to work. He is on holidays. So he has holidays with pay. Therefore we are not required to create a little storage battery for pay in lieu of holidays. We have given him holidays and paid him, so if the figure were \$1,200.00 a year, he gets paid \$1,200.00 a year, and that includes eight months' work and four months' holidays. I think there is a parallel in our community to football.

MR. JACQUES: How does he ever get his one day of holidays in lieu of every eight hours' work in excess of 40 hours per week because there are only so many days per year?

MR. ESTEY: That is the only difficult thing about this. I frankly don't know, but the reasonable proposition is you work two-thirds and you don't work one-third. You comply with that. On the same theory, there are only 24 hours a day.



MR. JACQUES: If he never worked in excess of 40 hours a week he would get the same pay?

MR. ESTEY: Yes. He has a contract for service. Mr. Griffith draws to my attention something that would explain it better, and that is once he has used up his holiday bank, his entitlement, we could call him back and put him to work for some part of that four months, but there is no work to be done, so we don't. Therefore, we are really on a contract for service basis. He is an employee with an annual payment and the work we require him for is eight months, and he gets his entitlement over and above eight months and anything in excess of that is excessive holidays.

MR. JACQUES: Any excess you could call him back for work after his holiday period is over, but you don't?

MR. ESTEY: But we don't, that is right.

MR. LALONDE: There are no ships.

THE CHAIRMAN: Any further questions of

Captain Robinson? Thank you, Captain.

(Witness retires).

MR. ESTEY: My Lord and gentlemen of the Commission, that is the evidence which we have that I wished to lead, and we hope that is evidence which will assist this Commission in its deliberations.

There are a great number of details which we could burden the Commission with, but we would rather leave the outline so as to leave the distinctive





freshness of what we would like Your Lordship and Commissioners to do. Putting it in lawyers language, we would simply like the regulations repealed which have been the subject of apparently various interpretations in the United States and Canada wherein some people say that the Master or owner of the vessel must pay whether or not service is actually rendered by the pilot. We say if these regulations are repealed that the effect would be that pilotage in and around the Toronto harbour would be completely voluntary.

We say in addition to that if these regulations were repealed the only possible abuse to which this harbour would be open would be somebody extorting unreasonable fees.

Anticipatory legislation has never in our type of community been successful, and we simply say on that point that that problem should be solved if, as and when it arises.

At the present time our charges which the evidence has indicated, have been the same as the statute, or lower, and we have no complaints we know of, and none before this Royal Commission that our service is not worthy of the fee which we charge.

THE CHAIRMAN: You said that it should be free. You mean free but free for the user. As far as the service, you mean anybody can ship in and anybody could put a pilot?

MR. ESTEY: We look at that service the same as we look at every other service we provide.



If we provide an electrician to work on a ship when he comes into the harbour, nobody will pay for that electrician's services unless he knows his electrician's trade. As far as pilotage service is concerned, the moment we don't provide the highly qualified man, whether he has a diploma or not, we are not going to be able to provide that service and there will be a complaint. We say if that situation arises, then we should be and we would be regulated, but our principle, and that is with an le, our main principle here is that we believe there should not be any form of compulsory pilotage in and around the port of Toronto.

As a collateral to that, as Mr. Griffith put it as a gratuitous comment, we say there should not be any compulsory pilotage on Lake Ontario, including the port of Toronto. We say that not entirely gratuitously because it does have a bearing on our outlook on the requirement of pilots in Toronto.

board, a B certificate not required, we would be able to put a pilot at the disposal of an ocean going Master, and if the Master wished to use him, as in the City of London or City of New York, the Master would do so and he would pay our tariff. If he didn't wish to do so, he would simply sail and dock his own vessel.

I do not need to take the time of the Commission to illustrate why we believe that. We simply say the proof of the pudding is in the eating.





We have three sides of the triangle before the Commission today, and they are all in agreement that this is a good useful and valuable service.

Firstly we have the shipping industry who use it. The most important judge of any service is the user.

Then we have the Commission who think that this kind of service is necessary in the build-up of this inland port.

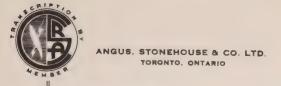
Thirdly, and not the least important, is the man who is rendering the service. If he is not put upon by unusual and unfair working conditions, he is discharging the service for the Harbour Commissioners for the benefit of the shipping industry and for his own benefit, and he is apparently content with the conditions which surround him.

For all of these reasons we find ourselves with the very simple theme here today that we just do not wish to be regulated.

I think there are a number of collateral issues which I would like to sweep aside, and that is the question as to whether or not we have been as cordial as we might have been to the lake pilots, and whether or not our communication system is as complete and effective as it should be. These are all valuable considerations I am sure. We don't wish them discussed if that means there will be some detraction from our main position.

There were one or two other small items





which we got sidetracked into and perhaps I should say a word about the physical side of the port operations. The Commission indicated an interest before we came here today in certain evidence about dredging channels and so on and we were glad to make this available.

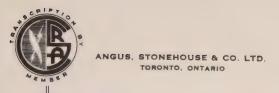
We trust we have done so to the extent the Commission desires. We do, however, wish to always say this when presenting these physical facts about this harbour; that it is a safe harbour; it is known to be a safe harbour in the shipping community around the world. We do not have any hazards against which we have to protect the shipping industry, any unusual hazards.

We think what we are doing in the dredging field, in the communications field and the pilotage field is not only adequate but is as much as should be done economically in this harbour.

itself, we in this part of the world are known unfavourably in some circumstances as blowing our own horn, so we have today toned down the fact that we are a very large and successful operation. The prosperity unfortunately so far has all flowed to the industry using the harbour and has left very little to the Harbour Commissioners, but we are optimists looking ahead to the future and it is when we look to the future that we consider that these regulations are of very considerable importance in our life.

We view with some alarm the ramifications





about raising the tariff elsewhere. We view with considerable alarm the tendency of people outside of this immediate shipping community in Toronto to wish to control the pilotage service or some other part of our harbour operation. We view with some importance the fact that the United States authorities are considering in Detroit next week some regulations which would have a very serious effect back here.

When we have said all that we do not wish to leave the impression that the world should be regulated according to the way Toronto has it done. We know we are only part of the lake system, but we think that the experience that the shipping industry has enjoyed here may be of use elsewhere and maybe in other parts of the Great Lakes both sides of the international boundary will be given the opportunity to come around and see what Toronto is doing.

We have seen an example of how friction has been unnecessarily generated up at the Lakehead by misunderstanding of what Toronto is doing. I am sure that when our position is explained to the United States authorities this friction between Ottawa and the U. S. over our activities will also disappear. Most of the problems, I suppose, that could come before the Royal Commission are soluble if people know enough about each other's position.

We hope in conclusion that by setting out the case today as we have, by deemphasizing the human frailties and not loading the record with examples



of differences of opinion and personality conflicts, we make some small contribution to settling this problem.

So, My Lord, I would like to conclude by and on behalf of the Commission, and thank Your Lordship and the Commissioners for hearing us out so patiently and we trust that the evidence and the argument which we have put forward today will be so clear and so persuasive that Your Lordship will recommend that they abolish those regulations and leave Toronto to grow in its own prosperity.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much,

Mr. Estey. You may be sure the evidence you have

provided us is going to be quite helpful. As I said

yesterday about the Hamilton evidence, this was a

situation that we had to investigate in the pilotage

system which is new here, a new pattern. We had to have

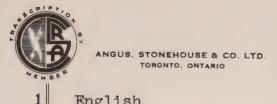
the facts of that.

We have found places where there is harbour piloting but there was no restriction whatsoever, like Seven Islands and round there. They have company piloting. We have found all kinds of piloting everywhere. But this, of course, is more complex on account of the international situation etc.

So we thank you very much; it is going to be quite helpful.

MR. LALONDE: There is little time left,
My Lord, but I have here a lake pilot who was once
disgruntled, it seems, and I am told he has to start





work tomorrow morning since the Seaway is opening tomorrow, I understand. I would like with your permission to hear him very shortly. I have only a few questions to ask, if I may?

THE CHAIRMAN: All right.

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CAPTAIN MARCEL DUFOUR, Sworn

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. LALONDE:

- Q. I understand, Captain, you are a Lake Ontario pilot?
 - That is right. A.
 - Q. When were you appointed?
 - Last year around the 25th of May. A.
- 25th May of last year? Before then Q. I understand you were sailing on the Great Lakes?
 - That is correct. Α.
 - Q. For which company?
 - Canada Steamship Lines. A.
 - For how many years? Q.
 - Seventeen years. A.
- Q. What were the main areas where you sailed?
- On the Great Lakes and down to Seven A. Islands.
- Did you go to the Lake Ontario ports Q. often during that time?
 - Oh, yes, many times. A.
 - Did you go in particular into the Toronto Q.



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harbour for instance during that time?

- A. Yes, every year.
- Q. Do you have any idea how often you would have made it in normal years?
- A. It is hard to say. I remember one year I was on a freight ship and we came to Toronto about every week.
- Q. Did you calculate the number of trips which you made last year in Toronto harbour?
 - A. Yes, I did.
- Q. Would you please give the information to this Commission?
 - A. In Toronto harbour?
 - Q. Yes.
- A. I bring 34 ships in and 44 out and I made four movages in the harbour, for a total of 82.
 - Q. For a total of 82 ship movements?
- A. Yes.
 - Q. In Toronto harbour during the course of last year?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Did you go to Hamilton last year?
- 25 A. Yes.
- Q. How many times did you go to Hamilton last year?
 - A. Three movages, nine ships out and 13 in for a total of 25.
 - Q. Twenty-five trips. We heard Captain Bell





English

before this Commission and I understand there is a third Captain by the name of Captain Boisvert. Did you check the number of trips made in Toronto and Hamilton by Captain Boisvert also?

A. Yes.

- Q. Would you give the information to this Commission?
- A. In Hamilton Captain Boisvert got 21 trips in and 18 out and four movages in Hamilton harbour for a total of 39.

MR. ESTEY: It should be 43.

MR. LALONDE: Q. You said there would be 21 in and 18 out for a total of 39?

- A. In Toronto harbour. I had the wrong one before.
 - Q. You had the wrong one before?
- A. Yes; I gave this one for Captain Boisvert.
- Q. Do I understand that the figures you gave before for Hamilton and Toronto were for Captain Boisvert and not yourself?
 - A. That is right.
- Q. Excuse me; the figure of 39 trips in Hamilton and 82 trips in Toronto would have been for Captain Boisvert?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. And yourself, you had 25 trips in Hamilton harbour?
 - A. That is right.



English

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Q.	And	a	total	of	how	many	in	Toronto
harbour?								

81. A.

TORONTO, ONTARIO

- Q. Eighty-one trips?
- A. That is right.
- Q. Divided into what?
- 34 in and 44 out, and three movages. Α.
- Q. Did you calculate the number of instances in each case in Toronto for the two of you where you had harbour pilots aboard with you also?
 - A. For myself I got about 12, I guess.
 - Q. Did you check for Captain Boisvert?
 - A. About the same, -- 12, 13.
 - Q. Did you request yourself a local pilot?
 - A. No.
- Q. To your knowledge were these requested by the Master while you were there?
 - By the Master. A.
 - Q. When you were there?
 - A. Yes.
- Did you ever interfere with the request Q. of the Master in that respect?
 - Α. No.
- A case was referred to here, which is Q. not very important, of June 11th, 1963 in which you would have come and asked for directions from the Harbour Master's office as to what you should do. Is this a correct report of the events which occurred on that occasion?



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A. Maybe it is right; I forget all about that. I do not remember exactly about that.

MR. LALONDE: You do not remember exactly about it? Thank you.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. BRISSET:

- Q. Captain Dufour, when you made those 13 trips into Toronto with a Toronto harbour pilot on board did you get paid?
 - A. Yes, sir.

MR. LALONDE: He said 12.

MR. BRISSET: Q. Twelve -- I am sorry.

I suppose it would be the same for the 13 done by Pilot Boisvert?

A. Yes.

MR. LALONDE: Is it 13 for Pilot

Boisvert?

THE WITNESS: Thirteen for Captain

Boisvert. I am sorry, Captain Boisvert is ten which
have a pilot on board.

MR. BRISSET: Q. At all events, whether it is ten or twelve you both got paid for the docking?

- A. That is correct.
- Q. Or undocking?
- A. Yes.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. JACQUES:

Q. Who did the work of docking the ship when you were with the harbour pilot?

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work?

- A. The harbour pilot.
- Q. And yet you were paid for doing that
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. What experience did you have at going to sea? What certificate have you got?
 - A. Master inland.
 - Q. Have you sailed as Master before?
 - A. No.
- Q. How long ago did you obtain your Master's certificate?
 - A. Two years ago.
 - Q. In what capacity did you sail for C. S. L.?
 - A. Deckhand to first mate.
 - Q. How long were you first mate?
 - A. A couple of years.
 - Q. Just before you became a pilot?
 - A. That is right.
- Q. Who requested payment of the \$25.00 docking fee? Was it you or your billing office?
 - A. The billing office.
 - Q. Cape Vincent?
 - A. That is right.

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. LALONDE:

- Q. When you said a couple of years as first mate, do you mean two years or more than that?
 - A. Say about three years.
 - Q. Would you have an idea how many trips



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English

you made in total last year on Lake Ontario?

- A. One hundred and twenty-nine.
- Q. One hundred and twenty-nine. Out of these 129 do you know whether you were requested to pilot ships which had B certificates on board?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Did you check on every ship which you boarded in that respect?
 - A. No, not every ship.
- Q. Would you say that it is a rare event or a reasonably frequent event or a very frequent event that you have piloted a ship with a B certificate on board?
- A. Every time I was on board a ship and the Captain had his B licence and he wants a pilot was because he was tired and he want to go to bed.
- Q. Would you have any idea as to the proportion that would be out of the total number of trips that you made, that you would be on board with a B certificate?
 - A. Around ten, I guess.
 - Q. Ten you would know of?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. But you said you did not make a check on every ship you boarded?
 - A. No.

FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. JACQUES:

Q. What do you do as a pilot on Lake



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Ontario?

- A. Navigate -- do the navigation.
- Q. Yes, I realize that, but by way of navigation what do you do? Do you take bearings, take sights, work out the position of the ship?
- A. We take the position of the ship and give our course and the mate on watch takes a bearing and we check all the bearings. If there is nothing right, so we change the course and something.
- Q. You have sailed down river, have you not?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Is there any difference between navigating down river and navigating on the Lake apart from the rules of the road?
 - A. Yes, big difference.
 - Q. What is the difference?
 - A. You mean from Montreal?
- Q. Say from Quebec to Escoumains or Quebec to Seven Islands?
- A. I do not see any big difference. It is only the rules of the road.
- Q. Just the rules of the road, and you had to learn two sets of rules of the road, did you not?
 - A. That is right.
- Q. Did you have trouble applying one set on the Lake and one set on the river?
 - A. No.





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And to to	<u>ත *</u>	-	DY.	J,

- Q. Did it create confusion in your mind?
- A. No. We know all that.
- Q. You never gave the wrong signal?
- A. No.
- Q. You never gave a lake signal while you were on the river?
 - A. No.

MR. JACQUES: Thank you.

MR. LALONDE: How many trips a year

would you be making between the lakes and Seven Islands?

THE WITNESS: Well, I guess in 1955

I guess about ten trips.

MR. LALONDE: Ten trips return?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. LALONDE: That would be twenty

voyages?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. BRISSET: Captain Dufour, when you piloted or went on board lake ships having an officer with a B certificate across Lake Ontario, do you know whether this was at the Master's request or at the suggestion of the dispatcher?

THE WITNESS: Would you repeat that slowly, please?

MR. BRISSET: How were you dispatched, tell me first; who called you?

THE WITNESS: Cape Vincent Pilot Office.

MR. BRISSET: The dispatcher?

THE WITNESS: Yes, that is right.

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English

MR. ERISSET: Are you aware of the practice by the dispatcher of telling the Master of ocean vessels that there are trans-lake pilots available and suggesting to them that they might use them?

THE WITNESS: I do not think so.

MR. BRISSET: You don't think so?

THE WITNESS: I don't think so.

MR. BRISSET: You know the dispatcher

in Kingston personally?

THE WITNESS: No. I don't know

exactly the question.

MR. BRISSET: You don't know?

THE WITNESS: No, because the office

is in Cape Vincent and I live in Kingston.

MR. BRISSET: You are called at Kingston

by the Cape Vincent office?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: To which other port did

you call last year?

THE WITNESS: Pardon?

THE CHAIRMAN: To which other ports

did you call last year aside from Hamilton and Toronto?

THE WITNESS: Rochester. Rochester

and Port Weller. I was at Cobourg once.

THE CHAIRMAN: How many times were you

28 at Rochester?

THE WITNESS: Twice. Once at Cobourg

and the rest at Toronto.





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English

THE CHAIRMAN: And Port Weller?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: When you are in those

ports there has to be some docking. Do you handle the ship?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: You do that?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Any further questions?

Thank you very much, Captain. We will now adjourn until tomorrow morning at ten o'clock.

---WHEREUPON THE HEARING WAS ADJOURNED UNTIL WEDNESDAY,
THE 8th DAY OF APRIL, 1964 AT 10:00 A.M.









BINDING SECT MAY 2 1972

